Never Sheathe the Sword
Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

Win on the Home Front
And on the Battle Front

No. 15,804 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

ENTIRE NATION INSPIRED BY STORY OF 10 HEROES OF SUBMARINE FLOTILLA

Men Who Attacked Sydney and Diego Suarez Had Supreme Loyalty

PRAISED BY ENEMY

Last Days Were Devoted to Contribute to Success of Special Warfare

The thoughts of the entire nation turned to the Second Special Submarine Attack Flotilla on Saturday when its wonderful military feats were announced by the Navy Ministry.

The flotilla struck on May 31, 1942 at the port of Sydney, Australia, more than 4,000 nautical miles from Tokyo, and at the naval port of Diego Suarez, Madagascar, 6,500 nautical miles away.

Some members of the section of the Second Special Submarine Attack Flotilla which attacked Diego Suarez were bold enough to make a thrust at the enemy position and died glorious deaths.

The members of the other section of the Second Special Submarine Attack Flotilla which struck at the port of Sydney in the night died calmly in the port after they had performed their appointed tasks.

Enemy Impressed

Even the enemy was deeply impressed by the valor of the members of the special attack flotilla, and honored some of the heroes by holding funeral services for them.

Like the members of the First Special Submarine Attack Flotilla which attacked Hawaii on the day the War of Greater East Asia started and did away with the American Pacific Fleet, the heroes of the Second Special Submarine Attack Flotilla which assaulted Sydney and Diego Suarez are embodiments of loyalty and devotion to duty.

None of them had hoped to return alive.

Before their departure on their supreme mission they signed a document saying that they considered it an honor to be sailors of the Imperial Navy.

Some of them spent the last of the time they had at the base, writing down their views of special submarines. Their writings were intended for use in rebutting criticisms which might possibly be made against this type of submarines when they were no more.

The members of the Special Submarine Attack Flotilla had completed preparations for their departure, and were now waiting for orders to go into action.

At midnight, business took a sailor who had finished his work for the day to the quarters of one of the group of members of the Special Attack Flotilla which was to attack Sydney. His eye was caught by a piece of paper on the desk. There was something scrawled on it. It was a seventeen-syllable verse.

The little poem ran:

"How happy I am, a man born in Nippon when the cherry trees are white with blossom."

He was meditating on the writing when the sailor entered.

"I did not write that verse," the member said, sitting by his caller.

"It was composed by my father years ago and he gave it to me so that I might be comforted by it. While I was putting my things in order I came upon this verse. I just noted it down. I think that this poem is the best statement of my present state of mind."

Another of the group told a comrade in arms as the day for the departure of the party drew near:

To Fight Forever

"People talk of dying in the last ditch. I am resolved to come into life a number of times to help forward the national cause. If my sword is broken and if my arrows are exhausted, have I not my feet with which to kick down the enemy? While my nails remain, I will attack with them. While my teeth remain I will bite the enemy to death."

It was a few days before the time for the departure of the group from the base.

A sailor of the vessel which was to take the party across an ocean to the place from which it was to ope-

(Continued on Page 2)

PROFILES OF 10 HEROES

The indomitable courage, the unswerving determination to serve, and to serve well, and yet withal, the touching human qualities of the ten Naval herois who made the supreme sacrifice in the Second Special Attack Flotilla's attacks on Sydney Harbor and Diego Suarez will remain as a gloriously living inspiration throughout the ages to come for the sons and daughters of Yamato. To the shining valor that was theirs the nation can but bow in reverent, humble tribute, grateful that men like them have fought, are fighting and will continue to fight to attain the great aims for which the present war is being waged.

Words are insufficient to describe the true natures of the heroes with any degree of adequacy. The following sketches can only provide a small glimpse into the greatness of their characters.

COMMANDER SABURO AKIEDA

Commander Saburo Akieda underwent untold hardships in the successful fulfillment of the mission entrusted the Second Special Attack Flotilla which assaulted the enemy forces at Diego Suarez Bay in Madagascar.

It was not infrequent that he spent successive nights without a wink of sleep in formulating the strategies to be employed for the gallant attack. Only his robust physique and indomitable spirit of loyalty enabled him to carry on his daily duties without any outward sign of fatigue despite the mental and physical strains with which he was burdened.

At one time, Commander Akieda's junior accidentally broke a valuable instrument which was entrusted to his care. Although the Commander was extremely distressed that the instrument was damaged, he softly consoled his junior who felt his sense of responsibility deeply, and assumed the fault upon himself and finally repaired the damage after

(Continued on Page 2)

Navy Reveals Details of Daring Assaults on May 31, 1942

EXPLOITS ARE LAUDED

Daring Landing on Madagascar After Action in Bay Brought to Light

Details of the spectacular raids on Sydney Harbor and Diego Suarez Bay on May 31, 1942 by the Second Special Submarine Attack Flotilla were made public by the Navy Ministry on Saturday.

The announcement was made simultaneously with the Ministry's communique that the exploits of the ten heroes who gave their lives for their country in their daring assaults on the enemy had reached the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor and that their ranks had been posthumously raised by two ranks.

Following is the announcement of the details of the attacks:

"On May 31, 1942, the Second Special Submarine Attack Flotilla launched surprise attacks on the British naval forces in Sydney Harbor and Diego Suarez Bay, Madagascar.

Enemy Warships in Port

"The Sydney Naval Station is the greatest British naval base in the Southern Pacific. After the naval battle of the Coral Sea a British battleship of the Warspite class and some other vessels were apparently in the port, and on May 31, when the second special submarine assault was to be effected, it was ascertained that at least one British battleship and one large type cruiser, as well as other war vessels, were anchored off Garden Island within Sydney Harbor. On the other hand, it was also ascertained that in Diego Suarez Bay, which was being used as a naval base by the British fleet in the West Indian Ocean, there were at anchor one British battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class and one light cruiser

(Continued on Page 2)

Heroes Chuman, Akieda—Comrades in Life and Death

Unswerving Loyalty, Unflagging Energy Marked Man Who Gave Life at Sydney

Kagoshima Prefecture has produced another hero in the person of Commander Kenshi Chuman, one of the 10 heroes who were named in the citation issued by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, for their gallant action as members of the Second Special Submarine Attack Flotilla. That prefecture has already produced Lieutenant-Commander Masaharu Yokoyama of the Nine Hero-Gods of the First Special Submarine Attack Flotilla at Pearl Harbor.

Commander Chuman, who participated in the attack on Sydney Harbor, was born in Togo village in that prefecture, from which hailed Japan's greatest and most revered sailor, the late Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, hero of the Battle of the Japan Sea during the Russo-Japanese War. The village is a peaceful hamlet nestled in the bosom of surrounding green hills. The Commander's father is Kenichi Chishiki, 57 years old, in whose veins runs the blood of a retainer to the Imperial Court some 500 years ago. The Commander was his second son. He was trusted to the education of his uncle-in-law, Tetsuo Azuma, who was the principal of the Yonezu Primary School at his home village. On graduation, the Commander again was left to the training of Lieutenant-Colonel Yataro Chishi, his uncle, who lived at Kagoshima City, in preparation for his entrance into the Naval Academy. There the Commander was trained in the spirit of unswerving loyalty and unflagging energy. The Commander's life at the Naval Academy was a saga of undaunted spiritual training and this can be revealed

(Continued on Page 2)

Diego Suarez Attack Culminated Life Ambition of Stern But Gentle Warrior

Commander Saburo Akieda, who has been cited for his act of supreme heroism in the historic attack on Diego Suarez, hailed from Choshu, the province of that intrepid clan which, singlehanded, defied the combined forces of the Shogunate in the war leading to the Meiji Restoration, and was a native of Yamaguchi Prefecture which sent out such great men of Meiji as Shinsaku Takasugi, Kogoro Katsura (later Koin Kido) and General Maresuke Nogi.

From childhood the naval hero used to declare: "I'm going to be a fighting man. Of what use is it to be born a Japanese, if he is not to be a warrior. I will be a warrior. See if I don't." Withal he was a gentle boy little given to chatter.

After graduation from the Yamaguchi Middle School he entered the Naval Academy and thus achieved his childhood ambition. He was born a third of seven brothers and sisters, a son of the late Naosuke Akieda, an old retainer of Lord Mori, on September 15, 1916. When he was 13, the family was broken up by the death of his father. While he was attending the Yamaguchi Middle School he was in the care of Shuichi Sugi, a dry goods dealer, of Yamaguchi city, whom his elder sister had married.

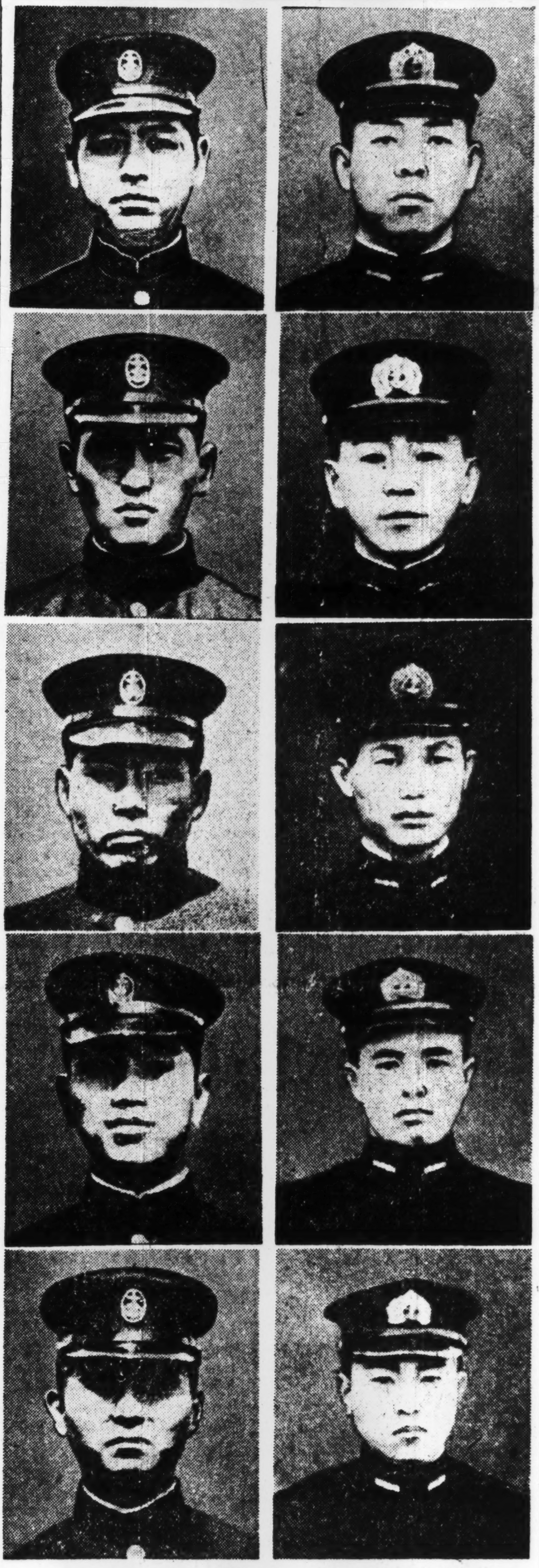
Mother Describes Hero

Said his mother, Mrs. Tomo Akieda, 59, who is now living in the house of the same Mr. Sugi, when she was interviewed by a Domei representative in the same six-mat room where the hero had studied to be a sailor:

"It was that child's sole wish to be a warrior. He must now feel that he had his every wish, for he was

(Continued on Page 2)

Ten Heroes of Navy



From top to bottom (right): Commander Saburo Akieda, Commander Kenshi Chuman, Commander Keiu Matsuo, Lieutenant-Commander Katsuhisa Ban, First Lieutenant Katsusuke Iwase. From top to bottom (left): Special Sub-Lieutenant Masami Takemoto, Special Sub-Lieutenant Takeshi Omori, Special Sub-Lieutenant Mamoru Ashibe, Chief Warrant Officer Takazo Takata, Chief Warrant Officer Masao Tsuzuku.

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, March 28, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Second Special Attack Flotilla

ASAHI—The one hundred million people of Japan will remember forever and be eternally grateful for the action of the Imperial Navy's Second Special Attack Flotilla which in May last year traveled far over the waves and raided Madagascar and Australia, thereby raising further our Forces' surging morale and bringing terror to the hearts of our enemies.

Diego Suarez is 7,000 nautical miles away from Japan Proper and Sydney, 4,500 nautical miles. Both units succeeded in raiding their objectives on the same day, May 31. That they accomplished these meritorious deeds and died in the water will be forever remembered in world history.

The things that impresses us profoundly are that some of the group of heroes who attacked Diego Suarez Bay landed and thrust at the enemy and died gloriously in an attack on the enemy position, and that the group which assaulted Sydney died so heroically that the enemy was moved to hold memorial services for them. There is no doubt that far-reaching will be the effects of what was performed by the heroes on the world.

The ten heroes were embodiments of Japanese spirit. Their feats were such that they will be an example for the Army and Navy men of Japan to follow. We have no doubt that the heroes will live in us and be the guardians of our country. The motive which impelled the heroes was the motive which is inspiring the 100,000,000 people of our country, and when the time comes the 100,000,000 people will be capable of great things like those done by the heroes of the Second Special Attack Flotilla.

32 ENEMY WARPLANES DAMAGED, SET ABLAZE AT FENI, CHITTAGONG

U.S. War Industries Are Hit Severely As Many Workers Fail to Cooperate

High Percentage of Those Absent From Work at Leading Aircraft Plants Forces Government To Propose Drastic Steps

Because the rate of absence from work in America's war industries is showing a tremendous increase, in spite of the government's desperate measures to prevent such a trend, the White House, moved to hysteria, has proposed in Congress a law which will forcibly draft all habitual absentees into the army, the March 8 issue of the American weekly Newsweek reveals, according to a Domei report from Lisbon on Saturday.

The White House is extremely disturbed because such an increasing trend in staying away from work is viewed as certain to bring about a drastic reduction in war production, it is also reported.

Declared the Newsweek: "The increase in the number of workers absent from work constitutes the chief reason for the decline in productive power and it is becoming a serious problem. The number of workers absent from work in 1942 reached 1,000,000 in the war industries alone. For example the rate of absense in the Ford Aircraft Plant reached 6 per cent of the total number of employes; 7 per cent at the Willow Run Heavy Bomber Plants; 5 to 6 per cent at the Lockheed and Douglas plants.

"During the Christmas season 25 per cent of all the workers at the Lockheed plants stayed away from work without permission. And at the Douglas plants the number of absences reached the amazing figure of 17,000."

"To prevent this rising tendency in absences without permission and the number of habitual absentees, the government has proposed to Congress a bill to make it compulsory for those staying away from work to report each time they are absent to the drafting office.

"By this all habitual absentees between the ages of 18 and 38 will immediately be drafted into the army. Because the bill is intended as a measure to remove the chief reason for the reduction in production its passage is regarded as certain."

DISCUSSION PLANNED ON CHINA PROBLEMS

Series of Meetings to Start Monday Between Government And Civilian Leaders

The Government has arranged a series of meetings with leaders of enterprises interested in the development of economic relations between Japan and China, it is learned.

The need of such meetings has been felt ever since China declared war on America and Britain and Japan returned exclusive concessions in China to the National Government of China.

The first of the series of the meeting will be held Monday morning at the Prime Minister's official residence.

At the meeting the Government will be represented by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Minister for Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki, Director Kenryo Sato of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, Director Keijun Oka of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, and others.

More than 60 civilians will attend the meeting. All of them will be leaders of trading, banking, investment and mining enterprises interested in China with head or main offices in Japan Proper.

Governor Toyotaro Yuki of the Bank of Japan and President Juichi Tsushima of the North China Development Company are expected to be present at the meeting.

Japan's new policy toward China and the measures proposed for the execution of this policy will be the principal matters of discussion at the meeting.

LITERARY MEN TO COLLECT FUNDS FOR SHIPBUILDING

In a movement to collect funds for shipbuilding which was initiated by the Nippon Literary Men's Patriotic Association, the Kamakura Cultural Society will mobilize all men of letters and artists residing in Kamakura for two weeks starting from the middle of April to participate in collecting monetary contributions from pedestrians, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

According to the decision reached at the previous meeting of the same Society, Ryuichi Yokoyama known for his comic strips of "Fuku Chan," and Kon Shimizu will appeal to the people through their pictures while a group of writers and painters including Masao Kume, Jiro Osaragi, Juji Kanazawa and others will stand by a contribution box, asking pedestrians for their monetary contributions.

JAPAN TO ABANDON RIGHTS IN KULANGSU

Agreement to Restore Administrative Privileges to China Signed

In accordance with the basic treaty signed early this year between Japan and China on the retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritorial rights, an agreement was concluded Saturday between the two nations concerning the restoration of administrative rights in the International Settlement of Kulangsu, Amoy, to the National Government of China, it was revealed by the Board of Information on the day of the signing.

The announcement of the Board of Information follows:

"Following the signing of the already announced agreements on details for the enforcement of the rendition of Japanese exclusive concessions and for the enforcement of the restoration of the Peking Legation Quarter on the basis of the Agreement Between Japan and China Concerning the Retrocession of Concessions and the Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights concluded on January 9 this year, negotiations have been carried on between the Ambassador of Japan to China and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government relative to the restoration to China of administrative rights in the International Settlement of Kulangsu, Amoy, in accordance with Article 4 of the Agreement of January 9. A complete accord of views having been reached, the Agreement and Terms of Understanding for the Enforcement of the Restoration of Administrative Rights in the International Settlement of Kulangsu, Amoy, were signed at Nanking today, March 27, 1943."

Made Special Municipality

Domei

NANKING, March 27.—The Amoy Municipality has been changed into the Amoy Special Municipality, with Li Ssu-hsien being appointed as the first Mayor of the Special Municipality, it was learned today.

JAPANESE STUDENTS FETED

Chief of F.I.C. Education Bureau Gives Dinner Party

Domei

HANOI, March 26.—Albert Charton, Chief of the Education Bureau of the Government-General of French Indo-China, this evening invited three Japanese exchange students, who arrived here recently to a dinner party held at the Education Bureau Office here.

Professor Tadashi Nakagawa, of Taihoku Imperial University, and two other assistant professors of the same university who also arrived recently were also invited to the dinner.

Japanese Air Forces Strike at Two Airfields; Blast Installations

RAID MARCH 21 AND 25

Foe Units Seen Intimidated by Fury of Nippon Attacks; No Resistance Given

Roaring into action again on March 21 and 25, the Japanese Air Forces swooped down on the Feni Airfield and another airfield near Chittagong to set ablaze or damage 32 enemy planes on the ground, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 6 p.m. Saturday. In addition, enemy installations, establishments and fuel depots were revealed to have been blasted or set aflame in the raids.

The announcemnt follows:

"Imperial Army Air Units on March 21 raided the Feni airfield located 90 kilometers northwest of Chittagong and also on March 25 raided an airfield near Chittagong, to score the following results:

"1. At the Feni airfield Japanese Air Units set ablaze three enemy planes on the ground and destroyed at least 20 enemy planes. Besides, four enemy military establishments were set aflame.

"2. At the airfield near Chittagong Japanese Air Units set nine enemy planes aflame and blasted the attached installations and fuel depots.

"3. Our side suffered no damage."

Enemy Intimidated

That the enemy air force in the eastern part of India has been completely intimidated by the fury of air attacks conducted by the Imperial Air Force on its bases is proved by the fact that in the raids carried out on March 21 and 25 no enemy aircraft came up to give battle.

The air arm of the Japanese expeditionary army in Burma has been raiding the various bases of the enemy air force in eastern India which is waging guerilla air warfare on Burma and has inflicted severe damage.

On March 23 it raided the Chittagong airdrome and vicinity and destroyed on the ground 15 enemy planes. On March 25 it flew in large formations of bombers and fighters and attacked the same airdrome, setting aflame nine enemy planes and severely damaging the military establishments in the neighborhood. On March 21 it attacked the Feni airdrome and wrecked and burnt 23 enemy planes.

In the latter two actions, no enemy planes came up to contest the way, apparently completely intimidated, and the enemy air force in eastern India permitted the Japanese to wreak their will on its bases.

The results of the attack on Feni, which were unavailable at the time, have become clear from reconnaissance photographs later taken of the scene.

Japanese Raid Bengal

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 14.—Japanese Air Forces last night raided the southeastern sector of Bengal province, the anti-Axis Forces Headquarters in India announced today, a New Delhi dispatch received here today disclosed.

N. BORNEO REMITTANCES TO CHINA TO BE ALLOWED

Domei

KUCHING, March 27.—The Chinese residents of North Borneo will be able hereafter to remit funds to China for the purpose of meeting the living and educational expenses of their relatives there as the result of the new exchange regulations which will go into force on April 1.

The regulations promulgated by the North Borneo Military Administration provide that remittances of money may be made to China with official permission through the local banks, namely, the branches of the Southern Regions Development Bank and the Yokohama Specie Bank. The regulations are a great boon to the Chinese residents here, who have been unable to make any remittance to China ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

ENTIRE NATION HAILS HEROES

(Continued from Page 1)

rate came to a member of the group, an officer, with cigarettes.

"Please keep as many as you like," he said to the officer who he had been told wanted tobacco.

The officer took some. He was urged to take more. He declined.

"I think I have enough," he said with a smile on his face.

And his supply of tobacco barely lasted until the time for the departure of the group from the base.

The night before the departure of the party the members of the party were entertained by their comrades in arms.

Candy was set before them, while weak infusion of powered tea was made for them.

The heroes enjoyed themselves throughly. They told their hosts that they could be depended upon to perform their functions.

"We mean to get as near as possible to the enemy. After we have made sure of the enemy, we will turn back. Then we will strike. We will not be in a hurry."

The day for the departure of the group from the base came. The members changed their clothes. They were in special uniforms, with caps and white gloves.

In their pockets were the photographs of comrades who had died while in training with them.

The vessel which was to take the party to the point from which it was to start operations against the enemy was about to sail.

Pray Before Ship's Shrine

The members went to the shrine of the vessel and remained for a while in supplication before it.

They also stood at attention before the photographs of the heroes of the First Special Submarine Attack Flotilla which were kept at the shrine.

"We are leaving in high spirits."

"We will leave things with you."

The heroes said to their comrades as the vessel began to move.

There was nothing unusual about their manners.

Their comrades, with tears in their eyes, prayed for the success of the mission on which they had started as the vessel went to sea.

The members of the group of the Special Submarine Attack Flotilla which was sent to attack Diego Suarez were as confident and cheerful as the members of the other group which was heading for Sydney.

They were travelling on the Indian Ocean. Over them was a large moon lighting the ocean brilliantly.

Around their heads the heroes had towels with a rising sun dyed in red on them.

One of them observed:

"We will do big things in the enemy's naval port. Then we will take up rifles and land in the face of enemy fire.

The time came for the group to start operations.

The chief of the party came to the commander of the vessel to say good-bye.

"You are going now?" the commander asked.

"Yes," came the reply. "All preparations have been completed. With a firm conviction that we will be successful, we will put in our whole energy in our task."

The chief left a Chinese poem and a seventeen-syllable verse in the vessel.

The verse ran:

"How bright the moon is over the field of battle on which it is my good fortune to find me."

NIPPON ENVOY'S OFFICE DUE FOR REORGANIZATION

Finance Section in Shanghai Merging Into Economic Department April 1

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 26.—In order to meet the new situation arising from Japan's new policy toward China, structural reorganization of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in Shanghai has been effected to be put in operation from April 1.

In view of the decision of the Japanese Government to abolish further issuance of military scrip in China so as to enable to unify the currency system in Central and Southern China, the Finance Department of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office has been reduced to a Finance Section and merged into the Economic Department, it was disclosed.

In the past the Japanese Ambassadorial Office was composed of five departments; namely, the General Affairs Department, Administration Department, Economic Department, Finance Department and Cultural Department and these were sub-divided into 15 sections. As a result of the reorganization, these have been reduced to three departments and 13 sections.

To See Central China

Domei

PEKING, March 27.—Thirty journalists of North China, who will inspect journalistic conditions in Central China, entrained here for Nanking this morning, it was learned.

Announcement That Inspired Nation

Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, reading the announcement of the Navy Ministry Saturday giving details of the daring assaults made by the Second Special Attack Submarine Flotilla on Sydney Harbor and Diego Suarez Bay, Madagascar on May 31, 1942.

PROFILES OF 10 HEROES

(Continued from Page 1)

spending hours and hours of torturous and desperate labor. His kindness and unselfishness have constantly and deeply touched the hearts of his comrades.

Commander Akieda diligently and industriously devoted his studies and experiments relative to the drafting, testing, building, piloting and repairing of undersea craft, together with Commander Naoji Iwasa, commander of the First Special Attack Flotilla.

On the event of the organization of the First Special Attack Flotilla, Commander Akieda was purposely ordered to remain behind. Being refused to participate in the gallant attack on Pearl Harbor despite his repeated entreaties, Commander Akieda spent countless nights in tears of disappointment.

However, upon hearing news of the glorious results attained by the First Special Attack Flotilla, gritted his teeth and with tears in his eyes vowed that their heroic deaths will be avenged with the same immortal and incomparable spirits of those who sacrificed their lives in subjugating the enemy.

COMMANDER KENSHI CHUMAN

Commander Kenshi Chuman was a jovial yet gentle and kind officer who always treated his juniors obligingly, and was always helpful and cordial in tutoring his juniors. Being tidy and careful in his daily life, he always kept three time pieces prepared in his observance of punctuality and exactness.

Although Commander Chuman was small in stature, he excelled in sports, particularly in callisthenics, fencing, swimming and bayonet exercises. Through these sports he cultivated a true Spartan spirit, gallant as the gladiator on one hand, while on the other hand, hearty and entertaining in groups, singing stirring songs of the ancient heroes, especially when pleasantly stimulated with rice wine.

When he departed for the attack on Sydney, he was calm and collected as though he were only preparing for another practice maneuver, smiling and joking as usual.

COMMANDER KEIU MATSUO

Commander Keiu Matsuo was not only reticent and reserved as shown by his outward appearance, but also was, inwardly, stern and rigorous as well.

Until the time of leaving for the daring penetration into Sydney Harbor, he constantly kept a letter from his father on his being.

The letter instructed Commander Matsuo to observe the well-being of not only his body but of his mind. His body must be kept in perfect health in order to respond to the August Command of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor for whom he has offered his life. To surmount any obstacle or to accomplish any task, physical well-being must be accompanied by mental and spiritual stability. The letter concluded by stating that if one fails to accomplish his goal, this is only significant of the lack of efforts.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER BAN

Lieutenant-Commander Katsuhisa Ban participated in the attack on Sydney. He was an all-round sportsman, excelling in rugby, horsemanship, yachting, swimming and also was an excellent sprinter. He was admired by his comrades as a jovial young officer.

In a letter sent by him to a kind owner of a boarding house who had treated him kindly, Lieutenant-Commander Ban declared that ultimate victory in this war, by which a paradise is being constructed in East Asia, will be gained only through the gamble of life and death. "The nation whose populace forgets 'death' will be the first to crumble; therefore the youths of Japan will have to be taught to defy death," he wrote.

LIEUTENANT KATSUSUKE IWASE

Lieutenant Katsusuke Iwase was 22 and the youngest member of the Second Special Attack Flotilla. He was overjoyed when he was included in the Flotilla and faithfully underwent training night and day. He had a cheerful and straightforward character, and was very emotional, at times shedding tears of emotion. He always used to say, "I am the youngest member of the group, and shallow in culture and experience. I must not show myself inferior to the others. I will absolutely die in the right manner."

It is said that when the time came for the Lieutenant to leave for his mission in Madagascar he left his boarding house in the usual manner and then turning, looked back hard at the house with which so many of his memories were associated and shed hot tears. That incident shows one side of the Lieutenant's character.

2ND SUB-LIEUTENANT OMORI

Special Second Sub-Lieutenant Takeshi Omori was a lively and always careful man. His character was one of furious courage and he always had the spirit to undertake any difficult task. In daily life his was one of complete simplicity and he was the epitome of filial piety. As a habit he used to say, "The character I worship is my father." When he left to attack Sydney, he left a cheerful note to his father thanking him for the long time he had looked after him and asking him to rest easy because "I will get a big enemy warship without fail."

2ND SUB-LIEUTENANT TAKEMOTO

Special Second Sub-Lieutenant Masami Takemoto, who was a member of the Flotilla which attacked Madagascar, was a man of gentle character and outstanding abilities and always led his juniors with kindness. Whenever he left home to go back to his ship he would say to his family, "Once I cross this threshold and board my ship, think that I will never return again." He would go through any difficulty diligently, would go forward and worked silently at the hardest tasks and not cease until he had gained the innermost secrets of his work.

2ND SUB-LIEUTENANT ASHIBE

Special Second Sub-Lieutenant Mamoru Ashibe was a man of great honor and when intoxicated would act like a child. He was the most popular man among the group. He was an expert swimmer, and his comrades always had words of praise for his technique in the breast stroke. When he was ready to leave to attack Sydney he said, "It will really be a pleasure to commit a lovers' suicide with an enemy battleship. If I am able to carry out my mission successfully I will have done the greatest act of filial piety in Japan. I think my parents will really be pleased. I have no regrets, I am a fortunate fellow."

WARRANT OFFICER TAKADA

Chief Warrant Officer Takazo Takada, when he was chosen a member of the Special Attack Flotilla decided that it would be the greatest catastrophe possible if he should fall ill before the time came for the attack and be unable to participate, and suddenly abstained from drinking sake, which he liked so much. It was his motto to "Live righteously, like a man." When he was leaving for Madagascar he merely said, "I will now leave," and smilingly bade his comrades farewell.

WARRANT OFFICER TSUZUKU

When he was leaving for Sydney, Chief Warrant Officer Masao Tsuzuku said to his comrades, "It is the greatest honor possible to have been given this life of 26 years in order to carry out this deed today." Among the articles left behind by the Chief Warrant Officer was a long letter of farewell addressed to the students of Kokufu National School, his alma mater. In the letter which follows, the Chief Warrant Officer's feelings, like an elder brother's, toward the students of the national school and his final determination may be seen:

"I am sure that all of you are studying with great earnestness. I, too, am exceedingly healthy and enjoying the life aboard a warship. I want to thank you for having the people of the village send me many of the comfort articles which you have made at school.

"At the place where I am at present summer has gone by and the weather is just like autumn. It is far in the south. Why does the Japanese Navy have to come to a place so far away? You are all very bright and you know fully why. Once we are commanded to do so we will go anywhere to find enemy ships and send them to the bottom of the ocean.

"Before persons such as I can board a wonderful warship such as this and sail afar to points such as this, the nation must spend much money. And we owe it all to the village, the people of the village, our teachers and our parents. As a member of the Navy I am very grateful that I am able to serve at the foremost front.

"Tonight as I was listening to a broadcast coming over the air so far away from Japan and heard the innocent songs sung by little children I immediately thought of the yard in our national school. I hope you will all obey the teachings of your teachers and parents and be good children. You must first study hard, be careful of your health and rise to defend the nation's safety and carry the Japan of tomorrow.

"I cannot tell you in detail, but I am very busily preparing for an important mission in which I will take part soon. I will this time really do something worthwhile and repay my obligations to the state, and make it possible for you on the home front to study safely. Is it not wonderful to think that in doing so I will also be able to fulfill my duties to my parents?

"Japan is truly powerful and is indeed a nation to be thankful for. I do not think that I will again be able to set foot on Japan but I am determined that my spirit will return and always watch over you children. I want you all to be always healthy, to grow big and strong and guard our native land. From far away on the southern seas I pray that you will be careful of your health and study with great earnestness."

HERO CHUMAN FROM KYUSHU

(Continued from Page 1)

from a page of his diary, dated October 9, 1936, which follows:

"It is not correct to entertain an idea of reaping good results without hard work. The utmost activity is absolutely necessary for anyone to get the satisfactory results. Better seek hard work."

Stresses Faith

Another page dated February 15, 1937, says:

"I have come to understand that faith is absolutely important. Death and faith are very closely related. I shall die in full understanding of the spirit embodied in the Imperial Rescript Conferred on the Soldiers and Sailors. I shall die in the warrior-spirit. This is my very faith."

In May, 1941, the Commander sent the following letter to his parents: "I am in good spirits and am absorbed in my duty. Under date of May 1, I was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. The time finally has come for me to do what I have been waiting for a long time. Nothing can be more satisfactory for a man than this. I shall serve myself through loyalty and in this I fully expect to succeed."

In one of the Commander's articles left by him was a paper on which was written the following will, which was the last he wrote during his lifetime: "Man can find life in the midst of death, but such is beneath my notice. I think I shall do my bit for the Emperor."

Commander Chuman was a good son and a person of depth. During his life in the Naval Academy he never forgot to write once a week to his parents until his graduation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chishiki, his uncle, who trained the Commander spiritually, is a devout Buddhist believer. Lieutenant-Colonel Chishiki said:

"He has really done a splendid piece of work. I am profoundly thankful for his deed. When Commander Chuman came back home before he called on me, I told him that he must lead his juniors through virtue and that faith should not be forsaken under any circumstances. To this, Commander Chuman answered that he would die unashamed, when the chance offered itself. He was serene and impressive and then took leave of me. That was the last time I saw Chuman. Chuman, I presume, is fully satisfied with his splendid way of death, which he himself pledged to me."

Two Heroes Friends

Commander Chuman, the hero of Sydney, and Lieutenant-Commander Yokoyama, Hero-God of Pearl Harbor, were very intimate friends. Both when boys were trained in the atmosphere in which Admiral Togo and General Takamori Saigo were supremely admired. The two young naval officers pledged themselves to die for the sake of the Empire. Before the historic attack on Pearl Harbor, Lieutenant-Commander Yokoyama said to Commander Chuman, "After my death I will leave all to your best judgment." To this, Commander Chuman answered, "All right, Yokoyama, but I shall surely follow you. Be sure you succeed."

When interviewed by a Domei reporter, Mrs. Takako Yokoyama, 66-year old mother of Lieutenant-Commander Yokoyama, showing him a letter addressed to her by Commander Chuman, said, "My son, Masaji, and Commander Chuman must be talking together in a satisfied way in the other world." The letter says in part:

"Masaji-kun and I had been on very intimate terms, sharing the hardships and enjoyment. Masaji-kun went to the battle ahead of me and established very brilliant exploits on the first day of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, being honorably killed in action and now deified as a hero. On the very morning of his going to the front he handed a sealed letter to me with a smile, saying, 'Please open this letter when I die.' I opened it at the news of his death I found his hair and pieces of his finger-nails. Also I found ¥200 in cash. The letter said, 'Please, divide the money between the Petty Warrant Officer Ueda family and my family.'"

Pao Chia System Created

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 27.—With a view to increasing the efficiency on the Pao Chia system in the Shanghai area, Colonel Lu Ying, newly-appointed Chairman of the Pao Chia Affairs Committee of the Shanghai Special Municipality, has decided to establish branch offices of the Committee in Nantao and the Western Area.

Wang Sees Envoy Hsu

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 27.—President Wang Ching-wei recently granted an audience to Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, at his official residence. The Ambassador submitted a detailed report to the President on the latest situation in Japan.

News of Special Submarine Attacks On Sydney Base Inspires Internees

Japanese Nationals in Australian Camp Thrilled by Courage, Heroism of Navy Men Who Struck at Enemy Harbor; Reactions of Raid Described

By TOSHIO ANDO, Former Manager of Domei's Batavia Office.

When would the Japanese Forces come? Would we be left here forever without any opportunity to be of service to our country? Such were the anxious thoughts that ran through our minds while interned in Australia.

But it is far beyond the powers of imagination of third persons to feel the deep inspiration and excitement that were ours when we received the news of the surprise attack against Sydney by the Japanese Navy on the night of May 31 last year.

At that time the Japanese forces were carrying out furious attacks against eastern New Guinea and northern Australia, bombing Port Moresby and Port Darwin one after another.

In our tent camp, martial music resounded night after night and the occupants talked constantly of the Japanese Navy doing something on Navy Day. It was just at this time that the good news came to the internment camp.

Enemy Announce Attack

On March 1 the newspapers reported under banner headlines that Sydney had been attacked. Taken aback by the Japanese surprise attack, the enemy was so confused as to be at a loss as to what should be done. At midnight of May 31, the night in which the attack was carried out, the headquarters of the enemy's Southwestern Pacific Forces revealed its consternation by admitting in its communique that Sydney was as shocked by the sudden attack as if it had been struck by lightning. Saying that the attack had been most probably carried out by a certain class of Japanese warcraft, the communique added that the craft must have passed through the coast patrol and penetrated into Sydney Harbor. It was further disclosed that on the day before the attack no report had been received from the patrol boats of the Australian Navy. In view of the fact that an undersea craft must navigate under water through a zig-zag course in order to approach Sydney Harbor, the enemy had apparently never dreamt that the Japanese warcraft would break through this natural barrier.

In regard to this point, one newspaper in its issue of June 1 carried an article to the following effect:

A sailor from a look-out boat that had been patrolling the harbor that night rushed to the headquarters to report that there was something unusual on the water's surface, that something like a periscope had been observed. Flatly refusing to believe such a report, the headquarters ignored it entirely, saying that such a thing was inconceivable and that the periscope was most probably that of their own warcraft. Returning to his ship, the look-out again noticed that the situation was unusual and therefore reported to the headquarters once again. Thereupon action was taken.

The coastal guns began to fire and many bombs were thrown into the water. The explosions broke the dead silence of the night and the vibrations extended to several miles from the harbor, causing electric light shades to fall down, bookshelves to collapse and tableware to fall off in the homes along the coast.

As to the damage sustained by the Australian side, the announcement disclosed only the number of those killed, wounded or missing, saying nothing about the damage done to warcraft. The communique issued by the enemy's Southwestern Pacific Headquarters distorted the facts to such a ridiculous extent that we could not but laugh on reading it.

Naval Funeral Given

It is said that the Australian Navy tried in vain to investigate the powers of the Japanese special submarines. When the remains of the Japanese heroes were found, the enemy, greatly impressed by their peerless patriotism and courage, honored them with a naval funeral on June 9 sponsored by the Australian Navy. The ashes of the heroes were laid in state in a graveyard in the outskirts of Sydney. At the time of the exchange of diplomats and non-combatants last August, the ashes of the 4 heroes were transferred to the custody of Japanese Minister to Australia Tatsuo Kawai to be brought home to Japan on the expatriation ship Kamakura Maru, which reached Yokohama on October 9.

From the special submarines that attacked Sydney there came out, together with the remains of the 4 heroes, a Japanees sword. This three foot long blade was wrapped in a red cloth, over which a purple string was tightly tied. Within this three foot blade was charged the heroes determination of never to return but to sacrifice their lives for the Emperor, striking terror into the hearts of the Australians by their daring attack against Sydney.

Deeply impressed, we in the internment camp of southern Australia offered silent prayers for these heroes who had sacrificed their lives for the cause of our country

AKIEDA IS FROM YAMAGUCHI-KEN

(Continued From Page 1)

killed in action, the supreme honor for a fighting man.

"He was a gentle and uncomplaining boy but when once his father teased him by saying that he ought to become a physician instead of a warrior, because he was so constantly in the habit of saying that he was going to embrace the profession of arms, he grew really angry and snapped back: 'I will be a sailor and nothing else!'

"He did not make friends easily but he had a very close friend in Kenshi Chuman, who has also been posthumously promoted commander, after he entered the Naval Academy. I think this a strange coincidence but, in a way, it was only natural, for were they not finally to share death together?"

Here she produced a photograph in which the late Commander Akieda was seen smiling, arm in arm with the late Commander Chuman.

The late commander married Miss Fumiko Kobayakawa, second daughter of Captain Takatsugu Kobayakawa, of Hiroshima city, on January 5, 1940, when he was sub-lieutenant. Thus he was survived at his death by his wife and his two-year old daughter but before dawn on March 27, when the glorious action of the father was announced, the sole child of the deified naval hero suddenly passed away due to acute pneumonia.

Widow Is Interviewed

The widow, when interviewed by Domei, said:

"When he was called to the colors, I was with child, so he said 'We now have an heir. I can go with an easy mind. Take good care of the child.' I was a bit disappointed when it turned out to be a girl, because a girl could not continue the name of Akieda, but on second thought I decided to adopt a son-in-law who is a naval officer so that the Akieda tradition may be maintained. Now, she is gone. What can I do to earn his forgiveness. . .

"I have been thinking that my husband has only done what every sailor should in the course of his duty. When I heard that by special Imperial favor he had been promoted commander, skipping one whole rank, I could not repress my tears over the gracious benevolence of His Imperial Majesty.

"In his diary, he wrote: 'Must destroy the capital ships of the United States fleet. It will be my supreme moment when I die in the cause of His Imperial Majesty.' He has done just that, and his soul must now rest satisfied that he has found the sort of death he always looked forward to."

TAI NAMED BANK MANAGER

Given Post at Shanghai Branch of Central Reserve Bank

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 23.—The Central Reserve Bank announced yesterday the appointment of Tai Ko hsieh, director of the Hwa Hsin Commercial Bank, as general manager of its Shanghai branch, in succession to Chien Ta-huai, vice-president of the bank and concurrently general manager of the Shanghai office, who was transferred to the Nanking head office.

Mr. Tai is a native of Hangchow, Chekiang Province.

After his graduation from Keio University in 1921 he went to Peking at the invitation of Chang Chia-ao to be chief editor of the Bank Journal and in later years was chief editor of the Shanghai Bank Weekly.

In 1933, he came to Japan again as chief of the Osaka branch office of the Central Bank of China, and later, upon the establishment of the Hwa Hsin Commercial Bank was appointed a director.

Since then Mr. Tai has been exerting himself for the bolstering of China's financial facilities and is noted as a capable financier in the local financial world.

Chinese Bankers Named

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 27.—Chou Fu-hai, Minister of Finance and concurrently Governor of the Central Reserve Bank, has appointed Liu Ju-hsiang, Wu Chi-yun and Shao Shih-chun, as members of the Supervisory Committee of the Central Reserve Bank, to be supervisors of the Central Savings Society shortly to be reopened.

NAVY REVEALS GALLANT ACTS

(Continued From Page 1)

of the Arethusa type, as well as other warships.

"At the time of launching the attack, the sea in the area of Sydney was calm and visibility was good. The light of the lighthouse at the mouth of the Sydney Harbor could be seen far off from the sea.

"However, in the Diego Suarez Bay waters squalls came repeatedly, and there were white-capped breakers ahead. But a full moon lighted the sea every now and then from the clearing of the clouds.

"Absolutely confident of success under the aegis of the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor, the Second Special Submarine Attack Flotilla quietly departed on its mission.

"While there is no means of knowing the details of the war results secured by the Second Special Submarine Attack Flotilla at Sydney Naval Station, judging from the fact that beams of enemy searchlights were shot crazily over the sea and air for about thirty minutes from about 7 o'clock in the evening that day from all quarters of the harbor, and judging from the fact that at a latter date the enemy recovered bodies of some of the crew members of the Second Special Submarine Attack Flotilla and the Australian Navy conducted funeral services for them, it is quite obvious that the submarine flotilla was able to enter the port. It is, therefore, certain that the crew members of the flotilla died brave deaths in the port after obtaining great war results.

Radio Messages Caught

"In the case of the flotilla which attacked Diego Suarez Bay, radio messages considered to have been transmitted by the flotilla were caught at about 2:20 o'clock in the morning; and at about 2:28 o'clock reflections of fire in the skies over Diego Suarez Bay were seen. And judging from the fact that since then no enemy battleships, nor cruisers have been sighted in the bay and judging from the fact that the British Admiralty subsequently officially admitted the attack by the Special Submarine Attack Flotilla and in view of the fact that the official announcement of the British Admiralty stated that it could not disclose the losses sustained by the British navy because it might benefit the enemy, it is to be taken for granted that this flotilla also scored great war results.

"It is also ascertained that the crew members of the Special Submarine Attack Flotilla which launched the raid on Diego Suarez Bay either shared their fate with their boats, or part of them effected a landing on the enemy soil and assailed the enemy and died brave deaths. In this connection a foreign radio broadcast reported that on the morning of June 1 two Japanese navymen appeared in the vicinity of Diego Suarez and died brave deaths after putting up a fierce fight with the garrison.

"Thus the Second Special Submarine Attack Flotilla resulted in 10 deaths after securing great war results. With the lessons of the First Special Submarine Attacking Flotilla, further studies had been made regarding the use of the special submarines and further training of men was conducted, as a result of which possibilities of safe return of the boats had been confirmed and all conceivable improvements had also been made. It was for this reason that the second special submarine attack was launched.

"It is, therefore, to be assumed that the fact that a toll of 10 deaths had to be paid despite this thorough preparedness was due to the zeal of the crew members to obtain great war results at all costs. This has demonstrated to the world the loyalty of the officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Navy, and the services rendered by them can truly be called immortal."

China Settles Tax Issue

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 27.—With the elimination of the misunderstanding among proprietors of restaurants and cafes in Nantao, the entertainment tax will shortly become effective in that area.

Try Our Good Oil permanent Wave
BY OUR
Experienced
Beauty
Specialists
Also our reconditioning Treatments.
The Misses Yamanaka
Arden Beauty Salon
Sukiya Bldg.—2nd Floor
(Opposite Mazda Bldg.)
Ginza Nishi 5-chome. Phone 57-4[illegible]

Catalogue on Request
Distributors of Empress Beds
NIPPON BED CO., LTD.
1 Kyobashi 3-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kyobashi (56) [illegible] near Kaki-kura Bldg., Kyobashi [illegible]

LEADERS OF BURMA INSPECT 'HAYABUSA'

Ba Maw and Others Visit Army Air Technical School At Tachikawa

Prime Minister Ba Maw of the Burmese Government and other members of the visiting party went to the Tachikawa Army Aerial Technical School on Saturday and inspected the superb quality of the army warplane "Hayabusa" and excellent aviation technique of army officers.

Prime Minister Ba Maw, Minister of Home Affairs Maung Mya, Minister of Finance Thein Maung, and Commander-in-Chief of the Burma Defense Army, Major-General Aung San, left the Greater East Asia Guest Hall at 8:30 a.m. and arrived at Tachikawa at 9:30 a.m. Lieutenant-General Torashiro Kawabe, assistant Inspector-General of the Army Aviation, accompanied the party.

After a brief rest, the party inspected the "Hayabusa" planes lined up in a row before the school hangar. The distinguished Burmese visitors listened to an explanation of Lieutenant-Colonel Mizuki of the school, which impressed them tremendously as Burma is now firmly defended by these "Hayabusa" planes. Then, aerial feats were staged by able officers maneuvering the "Hayabusa" planes.

After expressing thanks to Major-General Yoshiaki Nakamura, principal of the school, Prime Minister Ba Maw and the party proceeded to the Tachikawa Airplane Works where they inspected the facilities.

In the afternoon, they visited the Military Preparatory Academy in Saitama Prefecture.

NIPPON TEXTBOOKS READY FOR CHINESE CHILDREN

Readers Complete From First To Sixth Grades—Cultural Issues Discussed

Japanese readers for the good children of China in the fifth and sixth grades have been completed by the Japanese Language Section of the Library Department of the Ministry of Education, which had been rushing the publication of the Japanese language textbooks for the propagation of the Japanese language in China and the Southern Regions. With this the Japanese readers are now complete for the Chinese children from the first to the sixth grades.

The characters Isamu, a Japanese lad in Nanking, Li Fu-min, a Chinese boy, Chou Li-hsiu, a Chinese student in Japan, and Isamu's uncle appear throughout all the volumes and through their conversation and actions portray in an understandable and simple manner the actual Japanese family and social life.

Also the books tend to rouse the consciousness and interest of the Chinese children for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

Moreover, cultural books "Cotton Spinning in Japan," "Japanese Women" and "Annual Events in the Japanese Calendar" have also been printed this time. The cultural books attempt to show the progress of Japan's industries and scientific technique, the greatness and nobleness of Japanese mothers, and to introduce Japan's traditions and social life.

NANCHANG MANUFACTURING QUALITY JAPANESE PAPER

Firm Under Japanese Management Making Better Product Than That in Tosa

The manufacture of Japanese paper in Nanchang, Kiangsi Province, is now attracting great interest of all the residents in Central China. The paper proves to be of the same or of superior quality than that manufactured in Tosa in Japan, well-known paper manufacturing district, reports a Nanchang dispatch to the Asahi.

The paper manufacturing industry in Nanchang commenced sometime late last year under the management of Lieutenant Kiichiro Shimada from Kobe supported by Masaharu Yamamoto from Kochi, who has had 20 years of experience in the manufacturing of paper and with the all-out cooperation of the Chinese workers.

Mr. Yamamoto upon arriving at Nanchang, had to teach the Chinese workers the whole process of manufacturing paper, starting from the first stage of stripping off barks through some ten different stages. Being handicapped by lack of knowledge in the Chinese language, he used gestures repeating same things over and over again before he could make himself understood. Only great patience and efforts brought about the success, not only in manufacturing Japanese paper strong in tissue but in achieving a daily increase in the production.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION

Both Germany and Soviet Union Have Adjusted Front Lines and Are Ready To Stage Decisive Battle—Churchill Seeks To Pacify U.S.S.R.

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, March 24.—In Europe, the German counter-offensives give the impression of having put a stop to the Soviet winter offensives on the Reich-Soviet front. Both sides have adjusted the front lines and are ready to stage the final decisive battle.

On the Tunisian front the British Eighth Army has commenced a new campaign for a development. Politically, British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden has hopped to the United States in a desperate attempt to unify the inside camps of the anti-Axis Powers now subjected to disturbance. Perhaps the development of the world war situation for the next two or three months will have the most important bearing on the war since its outbreak.

On the occasion of the inauguration of the international telephone service between Lisbon and Buenos Aires, the Asahi bureaus in Lisbon and Buenos Aires today exchanged views on the world situation across the Atlantic for a survey of the under-currents of the present important situation as follows:

Mogi (Chief of the Lisbon Bureau): On March 21, Reichsfuehrer Hitler and Prime Minister Churchill happened to deliver speeches. These two speeches have raised very interesting issues in various respects, haven't they?

Churchill's Post-War Hopes

Imai (Chief of the Buenos Aires Bureau): Churchill's speech expresses the hopes of the British people regarding the direction and shape of the post-war world in connection with the object of Eden's visit to the United States. It is meant to comfort and pacify the complaint of the Soviet Union with dreamy and uncertain promises.

Churchill stressed that the three Powers, Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, would control the post-war world and declared the important role of the Soviet Union in the construction of the new world. At the same time, Churchill announced a post-war four-year plan likely to please the Soviets.

In short, the speech was nothing but a gesture for the Soviet Union. However, the political views expressed by Churchill are based on the old idea of collective security. It merely represents a repetition of the experiment which, despite the frantic efforts of the Allied Powers following the First World War, ended in a miserable failure. It is unthinkable that the acute dissatisfaction of the Soviet Union should be pacified by such a gesture.

Mogi: It is just as you say. To the Soviet Union, the question of when Britain and the United States will effect a landing on Europe is more acute than millions of mere empty promises. If post-war problems are to be dealt with, the Soviet Union will take the caution of obtaining more realistic promises from Britain and the United States than such things as the uncertain collective security, the League of Nations and the like which might at any time be turned into an anti-Soviet league.

Wants Strategical Bases

Imai: The Soviet Union wants to obtain strategical bases useful to future war, such as the old Polish border, three Baltic countries, etc. Soviet diplomacy is more realistic than the Anglo-American one.

Mogi: A section of British political circles theoretically admits this extent of Soviet demand, but in practice Britain as well as the United States would never accept such a demand, though it is likely that they would block it.

Imai: The Soviet Union can never forget that in the present war, it is fighting the Axis Powers single handed for the sake of the Anglo-American countries. In order to have the Soviets continue the present war, the Anglo-American countries, after all, will find it unavoidable to accede to the realistic claim of the Soviet Union to new territories.

Mogi: After the speech of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace of the United States emphasizing the need of cooperation with the Soviet Union and in connection with the American visit of Eden, it has been clarified that the ruling classes of the Anglo-American countries have hopes on the Soviet Union. Britain is endeavoring to maintain the status quo by mediating between the United States and the Soviet Union, while the imperialistic ambition of the United States is bent on curbing the extension of the influence of Britain or the Soviet Union.

During Eden's visit to Washington, an Anglo-American strife was witnessed concerning an editorial in the Times, London, of March 8, which served to clarify the extent to which the Anglo-American-Soviet relations are standing on mutual suspicion.

Should Recognize Soviets

The said editorial, touching on post-war security of Europe, asserted that the superior position of the Soviet Union, a country having actual power to guarantee the security of Europe, should be recognized and Britain should have a role to play therein in view of its position toward Europe and of its tradition in European policy. Continuing, the editorial said that the United States should have no direct voice in European affairs but Britain, instead, would undertake the work of bridging the two continents of Europe and America.

It was but natural that this selfish assertion should have stimulated the United States. The present Churchill speech must have been meant, in some way, to correct this sort of views or at least to serve to correct it in an indirect way.

Mogi: It seems to have been made all the more serious because there was suspicion that Eden might have written it. But Eden himself stated that this comment did not represent the opinion of British official circles. This anti-Soviet and anti-British atmosphere in the United States is being reported by the British press somewhat exaggeratively. According to activities in the past several weeks, this undercurrent seems to be rooted quite deeply.

The Daily Mail's Washington correspondent reports that in the United States, isolationism somewhat different in style, has begun to crop up of late. It is demanding the possession of military bases and organization of a gigantic national defense army. The American people's morale is by far stronger than that of the British people. In short, undisguised imperialism is now marching in the United States.

British Economy Falling

British economy is now falling into national socialism with great rapidity. The production concentration principle as advocated by Munitions Production Minister Captain Oliver Lyttleton at the beginning of this year is a drastic principle attaching the first importance to munitions production. According to this principle, factories are to be ordered outright to suspend operation if their arms become old-fashioned or if they have turned out arms enough to be stocked, and workers are to be transferred to other factories. Accordingly, the Government is to have a very vigorous authority in the control of enterprises. In this policy, the greatest emphasis is now laid on three manufacturing departments dealing with aircraft and aircraft parts, ships and anti-submarine equipment. More than 90 per cent of the new manpower and surplus manpower is being employed by these three departments.

Imai: Even in the speech of Churchill, it is evident that Chungking is being abandoned mercilessly. When compared with the important role now being played by President Wang Ching-wei against the common enemy of Japan and China, the present position of Chungking in the anti-Axis camp is miserable, indeed.

Mogi: The United States which is directly pitched against Japan on the Pacific area is apparently courting Chungking's favor very ernestly on the surface at least.

Imai: Reichsfuehrer Hitler in his recent speech stressed the coming spring offensives. How is the future prospects of the Reich-Soviet war?

Mogi: Germany and the Anglo-American side are likewise holding a view that the German-Soviet war would be the decisive factor of the present world war. With regard to the question as to whether Germany would launch large-scale offensives this year is being considered in various ways, as is indicated by a theory that from the standpoint of solidating the so-called European fortress Germany would possibly launch defensive offensives but would never embark upon any large-scale offensive strategy. However, another view is that the more Germany attempts to strengthen the so-called European fortress, the greater would be the need of launching new offensives.

Bulwark Against Bolshevism

Reichsfuehrer Hitler's assertion made for the second time that Germany would be the only bulwark against Bolshevism would prove to be very bitter words to the Anglo-American ruling classes.

Imai: Reichsfuehrer Hitler put the number of the Germans killed in war since the beginning of hostilities at 542,000. It is really wonderful that the past war results were achieved at the sacrifice of this small number. Both Germany and the Soviet Union would further strengthen their positions this spring and meet on the battleground for the third time. How is the estimate of the fighting power of the Soviet Union?

Mogi: Of course, exact details are unknown. However, in the main the following figures are available. Excepting forage, the agricultural yield of last year amounted to some 23,000,000 tons. The total yearly consumption is estimated at 30,000,000 tons. As it is thought that there are some remaining stocks, the present food stocks should last for the coming two years, it is being said.

Some 24,000,000 tons of oil would be obtainable from Baku. It is uncertain at present how much of the ferry service on the Volga is available. Counting 10,000,000 tons to be coming from areas other than the Caucasus and 10,000,000 tons held in stock, the total would be enough to fill the yearly requirement of 20,000,000 tons.

The numerical strength of soldiers is estimated at some 6,000,000 on the first front line in Europe, some 800,000 in East Asia, and some more on the national frontiers, making a total of 9,000,000. Besides, further mobilization power is put at some 4,000,000 to 5,000,000. When viewed from this standpoint, it can be considered that both Germany and the Soviet Union would place themselves in a position in the coming summer where possibly both would stake their fate in battle. To the side of Germany, too, I think the coming summer would prove to be the peak of war, aside from the question whether the Soviet Union would be vanquished by one stroke.

Imai: Opinions strongly prevailed in the Anglo-American camp that a second war front must be set up while the Soviet offensives were being maintained, but the chance has been lost. Accordingly, the Eighth Army commenced the general attack. At present the Anglo-American side in North Africa has some 30 Divisions of troops and also some 4,000 warplanes. As it is surmised that the Anglo-American side is in a hurry to finish the Tunisian campaign in order to set up the second front speedily, the Axis side cannot relax its vigiliance.

GERMAN STRUCTURE IS MADE STRONGER

Increased Number of Recreational Measures for Soldiers Also Inaugurated

With the promulgation of the general mobilization law and the issuance of the order to close peacetime trading shops of no capital importance, Germany's wartime structure has been further strengthened. At the same time, an increased number of recreational measures for soldiers, the organization of boys' aviation corps, and the mobilization of women for industrial works, were also inaugurated, reports the Asahi.

Following the issuance of the order for closing peacetime trade, signboards on bars and on many of the shops along the main thoroughfares have been taken down. Men pedestrians are, on the whole, soldiers and foreigners. Automobiles are rarely visible, and from February 1, the use of taxis was prohibited except in emergencies, and then only with special police permits. All glass-windows broken by British airraids were mended.

The policy of "soldiers first" is manifest everywhere. Opera houses, theaters, cinemas are open to them that they may have ample opportunity to enjoy their short leave with their wives and fiancees. The planetarium in Berlin has been transformed into a cinema hall where soldiers may find entertainment while waiting for their train. A theater near the Friedrich station features nightly from 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. gorgeous revues for the benefit of soldiers waiting for trains.

With the mobilization of boys between the ages of 14 and 18 for air defense, corps have been organized and quartered at barracks for training. Half of their school hours are used for defense training. These youths clad in grey uniforms are often seen wandering on the streets of Germany.

With the mobilization of women, measures have been initiated in some cities to facilitate the purchase of vegetables and other necessary foodstuffs twice a week at the respective factories where they are employed. With this system proving extremely satisfactory, it will shortly be adopted by all remaining cities where women are mobilized for labor. Collective cooking will also be adopted on a large scale in the near future.

Restrictions prohibiting the purchase of new clothing have been adopted, while those already ordered have been subject to cancellation. Shops which previously sold stockings, sweaters and knitted clothings have been converted into repair shops and commission agents for the convenience of customers. Their objective now is to acquaint housewives with the various techniques of repairing. The women, on the other hand, are requested to attend special compulsory courses in repairing irons, stoves, hydrants, furnitures, and various other necessary articles.

Dyeing of hair, manicuring, and permanent waves are forbidden, though the latter is granted to foreign women residents and in some cases, to German women. The long hours spent by women at beauty parlours are utilized in mending socks for soldiers.

Economization of electricity and gas is strictly observed. Until August 31 of this year, light bulbs larger than 10 watts and 20 volts will be prohibited from sale, though hospitals and places damaged by airraids will be exempted from this regulation. On February 18, Munitions Minister Albert Speer formally proclaimed that those utilizing electricity or gas above the regulation limit will be punished and their names published.

The closing of stores has produced much greater influence on the people's mode of living than any other single wartime regulation. With the closing of 1,600,000 handicraft factories such as metal works, shoe and clothes factories, women's hat factories, and musical instrument factories, workers, previously employed by these peacetime industries, will be gradually mobilized for labor in munitions factories. Thus every phase of German life is striving for the welfare of the country in general.

Shops and factories affected by the recently issued regulations are grouped into four classes relative to the people's daily demands. The first group, now reduced to one-third, includes groceries, department stores, greengrocers, charcoal stores, and fertilizer sellers, the second, still possessing 320,000 manpower but partly mobilized, includes drapers, shoestores, and drug stores, the third, which includes cigar-stores, hardware stores, florists, antique shops, furniture-stores, chinaware stores, toy-shops, are mostly closed in order to spare 300,000 men for wartime labor, and the fourth, which are not directly necessary for daily living such as cakeshops, perfumeries, jewelers and others are to be totally closed.

GENERAL PUBLIC MAY HEAR TALKS ON RACES OF E. ASIA

Lectures to Be Given at Tokyo Commercial University From April 5

A series of lectures on various races of Greater East Asia will be held for four days, commencing April 5, at the Lecture Hall of the Tokyo University of Commerce at Hitotsubashi, Kanda-ku, under the auspices of the authorities of the East Asia Economic Round-Table Conference assisted by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

The lectures will be given two hours a day. The purpose of holding these lectures is to give better understanding to the general people about various races of Greater East Asia.

The lecturers and the subjects of their lectures will be as follows:

Dr. Shumei Okawa, authority on sociology, will speak about the general outline of various peoples of Greater East Asia.

Professor Dr. Kotohito Hasebe of the Tokyo Imperial University, on ethnology.

Tokijiro Minoguchi, of the Planning Board, on population.

Koji Okubo, lecturer of the Waseda University, on Mohammedanism.

Yoshitaro Hirano, of the Institute of Pacific Relations, on culture.

Shojo Fukuda, of the East Asia Research Institute, on Chinese overseas merchants.

PAPER SHORTAGE ACUTE

Many South American Countries Suspend Publications

The South American countries are now suffering serious shortages of printing papers, as in case of Uruguay where numerous newspapers were forced to cease publication, while the remaining few are compelled to cut the consumption of newsprint to the minimum, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei, in relaying a wire from Montevideo.

The press in Argentina is also officiated with the dearth of newsprint and it is believed that the minor publications there will eventually discontinue publications.

Nantung Police Reorganized

C.P.S.

NANTUNG, March 27.—The senior officers of the Police Guards of this district were sworn into office recently. They had been recently reorganized.

Pownall Given New Post

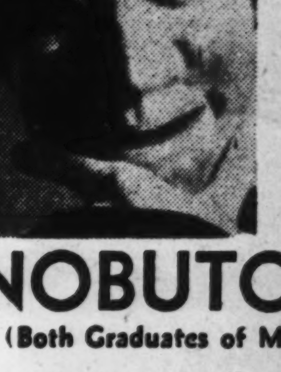
Lieutenant-General Henry R. Pownall, former Commander of the British Forces in Ceylon, has been appointed as the Commander of the British Forces in the Middle East, and will concurrently assume Command of the British Forces in Iran and Iraq, it was announced by the British War Ministry on Thursday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei in reporting a wire from London.

ORIGINAL
BEAUTY PARLOR
KIN MINAMINAKA, PROP.
Between Roppongi and Imaicho
Permanent Wave, Facial Massage, Manicure, Hair, Eyelashes, Eyebro Dying (Blonde, Brown, Black)
HENNA DYEING.
Appointment by Phone, 48-1224

Bis auf Weiteres:
JEDEN SONNTAG
GESCHLOSSEN

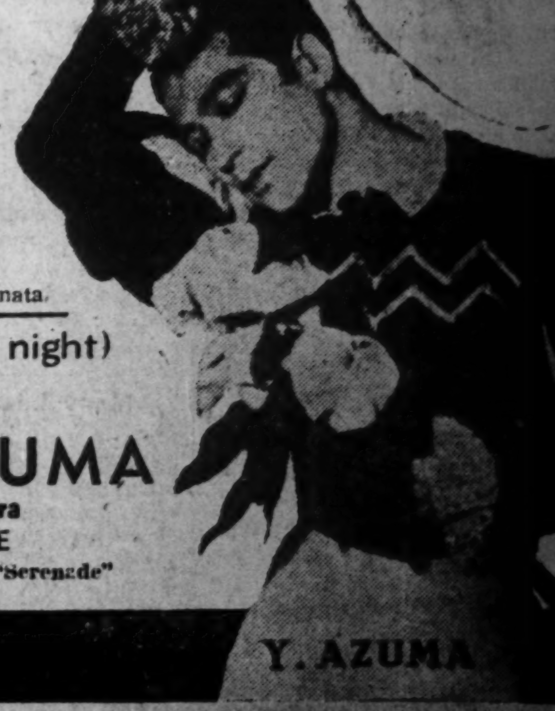
Lohmeyer's Restaurant

Hold That Pose Forever and Ever In A Photograph
ICHIJO STUDIO
ICHIJO, F.R.P.S.
19 Nakanocho, Azabu. Tel. 48-2734



Second Subscription
DANCE RECITAL
by
Mr. and Mrs.
NOBUTOSHI TSUDA
(Both Graduates of Max Terpis Dance School, Berlin)
Sunday, April 4,
at 7 P.M.
Nihon Seinenkan
ADMISSION: ¥4.00, ¥2.40
(incl. tax)
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE. Music Stores and Nihon Seinenkan.
Subscription Recitals:
June 3; Oct. 3, Dec. 3.
For subscription tickets, Please apply Tsuda Dance Studio, No. 3 Takagicho, Aoyama.

THEATER
TOKIO-GEKIJO
Presents
MUSICAL FESTIVAL
April 3rd-5th 6:30 p.m. Every Night
Matinee (3rd, 4th) 1:30 p.m.
Opera in 4 Acts
"La Boheme"
by YOSHIE FUJIWARA Opera Company
with Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra
Under the baton of MANFRED GURLITT
Admission: (Incl. tax)
3th-5th.
¥7.40, ¥4.00, ¥2.60
6th-9th.
¥4.40, ¥3.20, ¥1.60
(EACH CONCERT)
April 6th
7 p.m.
Nippon Chorus Group, Conducted by EIICHI UCHIDA
HISAKO TSUJI (Violin)
and Chamber Music Eve.
(Nippon String Quartet and H. Tsuji)
"Death and the Maiden" "Emperor" "The lark"
April 7th 7 p.m.
URIMARU NOBECHI
Piano Recital
Numbers by Chopin, Franck and "Waldstein" Sonata.
April 8th-9th 6:30 p.m. (Every night)
BALLET by
YUSAKU AZUMA
with Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra
Conducted by KOJIRO KOFUNE
"Giselle" "Spectre de la Rose" and Mozart's "Serenade"



29th Concert of
KOSEI BUNKA
Sponsored by Kokusai Bunka Gakuin
Friday, April 2, 5:30 p.m.
at Kyoritsu Auditorium
Program
Duet: SAKAE KITAZAWA (Soprano)
RI SO-SHUN (Tenor)
BIZET: Duet from "Carmen"
Two Pianos: NADIEDA KOSLOWSKY
TATIANA KOSLOWSKY
RUBINSTEIN: Tarantelle and Three Numbers
Quartet: MAMIKO SUGIURA, UMEKO KUWABARA, RI SO-SHUN, YOSHIO ISHIWARA
VERDI: Quarter from "Rigoletto"
Tenor Solo: RI SO-SHUN
Piano Solo: SONOKO TANAKA
Mezzo Soprano Solo: UMEKA KUWABARA
Soprano Solo: MAMIKO SUGIURA
Piano Solo: TATIANA KOSLOWSKY
Baritone Solo: YOSHIO ISHIWARA
Soprano Solo: SAKAE KITAZAWA
Admission: ¥1.20 (Incl. Tax)
Booking at PLAY GUIDE, MUSIC STORES and KYORITSU AUDITORIUM.

Pure Malt Whisky Distilled In Pot Stills And Aged In Wood
SUNTORY
WHISKY

New Selection of Silver Foxes. Minks and Any Other Kind of Furs, at moderate prices. Will call at your home without obligation.
ASIA FUR INDUSTRY
E. Semf, 2270, 1-chome, Araijuku, Omori, Tokyo, Tel. Omori 06-4200.
The proprietor stays at Kobe Hotel to attend to customers' requirements in Kobe-Osaka district for three days from 7th to 9 h every month. Tel. Fukiai 6785, 6786.

CHURCHILL'S STRESS ON EUROPE FLAYED

Refugee Regimes, Madame Chiang Bemoan Britain's Attempt to Save Own Skin

The anti-Axis camp is deeply disappointed with the war policy of Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain as stated in his radio speech on March 21, according to a special dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi from Zurich dated March 24.

The weak-kneed attitude of Britain, which hemmed in between the claims of the United States and the Soviet Union on post-war plans, oscillating between alternatives, is causing severe disappointment and dissatisfaction among the refugees regimes which are relying solely on Britain to recover their lost territory, the dispatch said.

Admits U.S. Hegemony

The radio address of Churchill on March 21 (1) politically, recognized American hegemony over the Pacific after the war and (2) strategically, betrayed his anxiety to save his own skin by laying a greater stress on the European War than the Pacific War, thus exercising a seriously damaging effect on the solidarity between London and Chungking, Australia and New Zealand, which are dependent on Britain and the United States for their defense, the report pointed out.

In regard to (1) Churchill proposed the establishment of regional conferences under the leadership of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, thus ignoring the existence of Chungking. This is regarded as acceptance on his part of post-war American domination of the Pacific, in full support of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's proposal at Washington, and has consequently incurred the bitter resentment of Chungking, it was added. Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, now in America, expressed her extreme disappointment over the matter, at Chicago, and placed on record her frontal protest against the Churchill proposal it was disclosed.

Under (2), Churchill suggested a policy of undertaking the solution of social and economic problems after overthrowing Germany. This is considered indicative of his European front-first attitude. The London correspondent of the Zuricher Zeitung has commented that Anglo-American leaders think that they could win the War of Greater East Asia by having the anti-Axis forces attack with some special arms.

Churchill, in fact, believes that while on the European front the issue can only be decided by a full dress battle of huge contending land forces but the war with Japan must be prosecuted primarily by means of warships and aircraft. This naturally has come as a source of sore disappointment to those quarters which have mobilized huge forces to southern Asia in accordance with the concept that Japan is their Enemy No. 1 and are endeavoring to wrest back Burma. Australia and New Zealand have received the information as a severe blow to their hopes. Admiral Helfrich, commander of the Netherlands Indian Ocean fleet, has declared:

"The anti-Axis forces on the Pacific, in order to prevent a further menace of Japan's southward advance, must unite their efforts to break the iron ring clamped by Japan on the various islands of the Pacific. The needs of the European front may be urgent but the attack on Japan's positions can prove effective only if great forces are hurled at them by land, sea and air. The present air campaign is wholly inadequate to achieve that end."

Evatt Begs Aid

Foreign Minister Herbert Evatt, of Australia, too, has urged the necessity of anti-Axis forces turning to the offensive on the Pacific and has appealed for help to the United States and Britain. Defense Minister Frederick Jones, of New Zealand, too, has expressed extreme dissatisfaction over the strategy of the anti-Axis nations in the Pacific War.

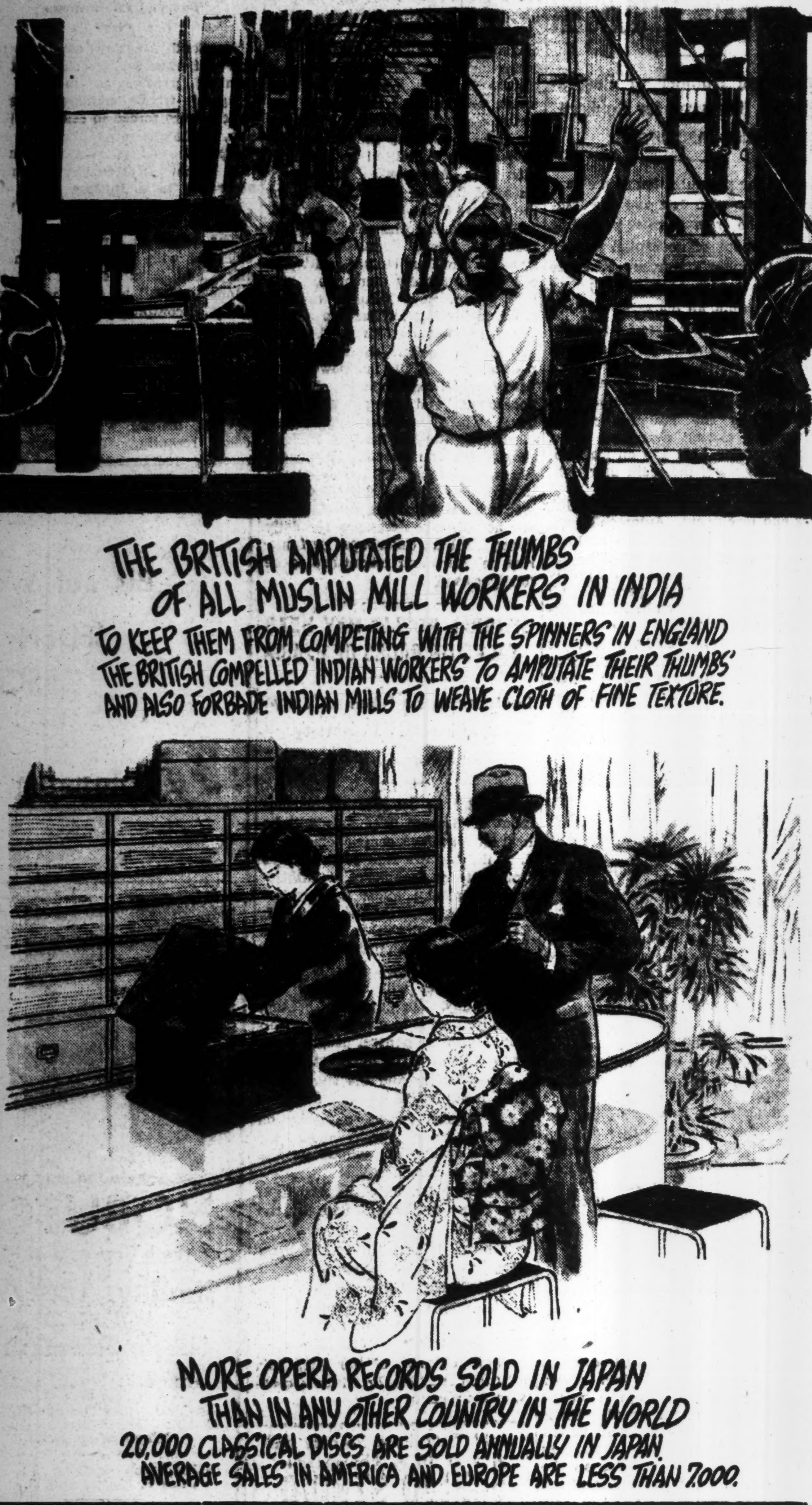
Recent information from Washington indicates that President Roosevelt has expressed agreement with the view of the fighting services that the overthrow of Japan is more important than the overthrow of Germany. Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander of the United States Pacific fleet, is said to be intending to make the visit of Foreign Secretary Eden to Washington an occasion for turning the Anglo-American war policy into a Pacific War-first policy. Churchill, however, in accordance with his own strategic plans, is regarded as determined to push through his European front-first policy, abandoning the Pacific which he already thinks is under American domination and thus of little interest to Britain after the war.

Chang Is Control Head

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 19.—The Shanghai branch of the Enemy Property Control Office of the Ministry of Finance has been formally inaugurated with Chang Su-min as the director of this new office.

STRANGER THAN FICTION


THE BRITISH AMPUTATED THE THUMBS OF ALL MUSLIN MILL WORKERS IN INDIA
TO KEEP THEM FROM COMPETING WITH THE SPINNERS IN ENGLAND THE BRITISH COMPELLED INDIAN WORKERS TO AMPUTATE THEIR THUMBS AND ALSO FORBADE INDIAN MILLS TO WEAVE CLOTH OF FINE TEXTURE.
MORE OPERA RECORDS SOLD IN JAPAN THAN IN ANY OTHER COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
20,000 CLASSICAL DISCS ARE SOLD ANNUALLY IN JAPAN. AVERAGE SALES IN AMERICA AND EUROPE ARE LESS THAN 7,000.

INCAPABLE HANDS OCCUPY U.S. ARMY OFFICIAL STAFF

Due to Indiscriminate Recruiting of Officers Since Start Of War

As the result of the indiscriminate recruiting of American officers under the rush of the sudden war, the composition of the official staff of the United States army is extremely loose, being formed of incapable men, as disclosed by the United States War Department, which recently reported the haphazard organization of the army officers, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires on Thursday.

The bulletin issued by the War Department, in gist, follows:

"Approximately half of the army officers are from the state militias or reserves, while the remaining half are officers of the regular army or those who were recruited directly from the populace.

"The army regulations prescribe the maximum of 14,000 officers for the regular army. The majority of those who were made officers of the army without preliminary training are those who possess special abilities or talents.

"Officers who were commissioned after completing the courses in special schools for military cadets who had previous training in the army, comprise one-third of the entire official staff. Among the graduates of the special training schools mentioned above, there are 13,156 lieutenants, 397 captains, seven majors, and one lieutenant-colonel."

Many Leave Hongkong

C.P.S.

CANTON, March 23.—A further batch of Chinese residents in Hongkong was repatriated to their native districts in Kwangtung Province this month. A number of these repatriates have already arrived in Kongmoon and Taishan from where they returned to their native districts.

Japanese Divers Attain Remarkable Results In Salvage Work on Scuttled Enemy Vessels

Japan's shipbuilding program, so vital for construction of Greater East Asia, is making great progress. Keels are being laid down, rivets hammered and super-structures assembled at all the shipbuilding yards in East Asia, reports Domei.

As if these new ships which are being launched every day are not enough, gangs of stalwart men are furiously at work in salvaging the scuttled enemy ships in Pacific waters under the direction of the Greater East Asia Marine Enterprise Company which now combines the five largest salvaging companies in Japan.

These salvaging divers of Japan, without a peer in the world, have already successfully reflected a great number of ships in the southern waters.

These successful results certainly underwrite the statement by Kamesaburo Yamashita, president of the Yamashita Steamship Company who was this week appointed as one of the seven Cabinet Advisers, that "we are confident of producing results equalling whatever amount of ships constructed by the enemy."

Rear-Admiral Yasutaka Hashiguchi, recognized authority on salvaging, attributes the success to the superiority of technique of the Japanese divers and to their strong devotion to their duty. He said:

"At a time when every effort is being made to construct ships, it is certainly good news to hear on the spot reports from various places telling of the impressive results attained in salvaging of sunken ships. Their aggregate is certainly not below the number of new ships built.

"It has been most fortunate that the greater part of the ships scuttled by the enemy have been in the southern waters where the climate is good. The work naturally is much easier. Our divers and workers whose technique is recognized as the best in the world, are working day and night for their country. Even at depths below 100 meters where it is virtually impossible for divers to be submerged more than five minutes, our men are cheerfully carrying on.

"Our equipment too is not inferior to any abroad.

"All this is the answer to the remarkable results that are being witnessed for shipping play its vital part in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia."

Plan Nanking Trip

C.P.S.

CANTON, March 23.—The Kwangtung Provincial Government will send 30 youths to Nanking to participate in the forthcoming mass review of the Chinese Youths Corps on March 30, the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to its capital at Nanking.

Remnants of Necropolis

MILAN.—The remains of an ancient necropolis were discovered during excavation work at the Milan cathedral square. Only recently, the bases of two columns of the ancient basilika Sain Thekla were found nearby.

Gen. Hwang Given Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 23.—The Supreme National Defense Council decided to appoint General Hwang Tzu-chiang, Vice-Chief of Staff of the Military Commission, a member of the Military Commission. The post vacated by General Hwang has been filled by General Hsiang Chih-chuang.

Anhwei Body Created

C.P.S.

PENGPU, March 19.—All preparations having been completed, the Political Affairs Department of the Anhwei Provincial Government has been formally established.

Music Notes

New music of Japan is featured in musical activities scheduled in Tokyo during this week, starting with the performance of a new Japanese opera at the Kabuki Theater, from 1 and 6 p.m. today, under the joint auspices of the Japan Patriotic Literary Association and the Mainichi Shimbun.

"Otomo-no-Yakamochi" is the title of this new opera, which was inspired by one of the poems by "Otomo-no-Yakamochi, in the collection of "One-Hundred Patriotic Poems." The libretto was jointly written by Ton Satomi and Seiichi Funahashi, and the music composed by Urando Watanabe, who was awarded the Education Minister's special prize in the national Musical Concours of 1941, for his orchestra composition, "Rustic Man."

Under the composer's musical direction by Shiko Kineya and Sumi Hanayagi; the performance will be given. Shinsaku Aoyama will be in charge of the stage direction. Ryo Nagase has designed the sceneries.

A concert of Japanese music, featuring "The Dawn of East Asia" and other new compositions by Michio Miyagi, the famous blind koto player and composer, will be given by the Japanese music department of the Tokyo Academy of Music, at the Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda, from 6:30 p.m. Monday. The proceeds will be dedicated to the funds for constructing new warplanes.

Several young Japanese composers will be presented in a recital of contemporary music at the Sangyo Kaikan, sponsored by the Kunitachi Composers Study Association with the support of the Japanese Musical Culture Association, from 6:30 p.m. next Thursday. Works for piano, violin with piano, flute with piano, and soprano with piano, composed by Junin Murayama, Eiji Sasaki, Masayoshi Morita, Toshi Sekihara, Shiro Fukai, and Toru Shibuya, will be performed by Masao Amachi, piano; Koji Taku, piano; Miss Takiko Omura, violin; Miss Yoshiko Murai, piano; Miss Haruko Fujita, piano; Miss Miho Nagato, soprano, and Masao Yoshida, flute.

In another concert of new Japanese music, Taminosuke Matsumoto will present piano, violin, and vocal compositions of his own at the Gunjin Kaikan, from 6 p.m. next Friday, with the assistance of Takeo Ito, barytone; Miss Mitsuko Ito, violin; Yoshio Ito, piano, and several other artists.

Pianistic events of the week include Miss Kyo Ishii's appearance in piano and orchestra works by Mozart, Saint-Saens, and Takagi, with the Tokyo Young People's Orchestra, from 6:30 p.m. today at the Nihon Seinenkan; Professor Leonid Kreutzer's sixth piano recital of the season at the Hibiya Public Hall, playing works by Brahms, Grieg, Scriabine, Liszt, and Chopin, from 6:30 p.m. Monday and Miss Taeko Kimura's playing of a program of Bach, Beethoven, Debussy, and Chopin, from 7 p.m. Friday April 2, at the Sangyo Kaikan.

Schubert's German lieder cycle, "Die Schoene Muellerin," each of the twenty songs given rendered in German, alternately by Yoshie Fujiwara, Miss Kazue Niiro, Minoru Obata, Miss Ryoko Fujiwara, Miss Kazuko Ono, Miss Misao Suga, Koichiro Ishiki, Miss Tsuyako Utagami, Nobusuke Narumi, Madam Fumiko Yotsuya, Katsuhiko Haida, Soichiro Namioka, Miss Aiko Saida, Miss Kiyoko Otani, and Miss Kiyoko Maruyama, with the piano accompaniments by Miss Yasuko Tani, will be the outstanding performance on the program of a grand spring concert sponsored by the Japan Victor Talking Machine Company at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6 p.m. Friday, April 2. Chorus and vocal ensemble selections composed by Kunihiko Hashimoto, given under the latter's direction by the Nippon Victor Chorus, and others, round off the program.

Miss Aiko Saida, alto, will also appear as the soloist of the 19th periodical concert by the Japan Young People's Symphony Orchestra at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m. Wednesday, March 31, singing opera selections from Bizet's Carmen and others. Tchaikovski's Fifth Symphony in E minor will be given under the baton of Tadashi Hattori.

Selections for two pianos by Saint-Saens, Yorinori Matsudaira, Rubinstein, and Rachmaninov, played by Miss Mamiko Sugiura, soprano, Miss Tatiana Koslovskaya; the quartet from Verdi's "Rigoletto," sung by Miss Mamiko Sugiura, soprano Miss Umeka Wakabara, mezzo-soprano, Soshun Ri, tenor, and Yoshio Ishihara, barytone; Beethoven's Piano Sonata Opus 26 and other selections, played by Miss Sonoko Tanaka; Elsa's Traum, from Wagner's opera, "Lohengrin," sung by Miss Sakae Kitazawa, are the main numbers on the program of the 29th Welfare Culture Concert which will be offered by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin at the Kyoritsu Hall, from 5:30 p.m., Friday, April 2.

Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto will be played by Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto at the Seventh Philharmonic Concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, which will be directed by Hisatada Otaka, from 7 p.m. Friday and Saturday, April 9 and 10, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program also includes Beethoven's Second Symphony in D major; Two Symphonic Movements, by Saburo Moroi performed for the first time, and Wagner's "Meistersinger" Prelude.

The Tokyo House Music Association will hold its sixth concert at the Sangyo Kaikan from 6:30 p.m. Saturday, April 10, presenting Miss Chieko Okuda, soprano; Miss Tatsue Tanaka, piano; Miss Taeko Yamanouchi, violin; Miss Keiko Azuma, soprano; Miss Michiko Hirata, piano; Miss Miyuki Kawamura, piano, and Yoichiro Amakata, barytone.

With an extraordinary presentation of six violin concerts within two days, three of them played even twice, Professor Willy Frey and the Greater East Asia Symphony Orchestra conducted by Joseph Rosenstock will mark the 30th memorial concert of the "Welfare Culture Evening" sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin at the Kyoritsu Hall, from 1:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m., Saturday, April 10, and from 6:30 p.m., Sunday, April 11. Mozarts A major Concerto, Paganini's D major Concerto, and Mendelssohn's E minor Concerto will each be heard at the two concerts on April 10, while Bach's E major Concerto, Beethoven's D major Concerto, and Brahms D major Concerto will be played on April 11.

Gift to Manchoukuo

A sculpture of the Goddess of Mercy, the work of Jiyu Arichi, will be presented to Manchoukuo in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of that State.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

HOUSE wanted for a family of three, preferably within old city limits, furnished or unfurnished. Box 489, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha, reliable store. 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku Tokyo side street off Sumitomo Bank. Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant. No. 172 Motomachi 4-chome Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

For Sale

WIRE-HAIRED fox terrier, male, 10 months old. Box 493, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENUINE wire-haired puppy, female, 4 months old. Apply Box 492, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GOLF set, Bobby Jones, stainless, complete with best leather bag, all new. Box 491, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

YOUNG Indian gentleman wants to take lessons in Gregg's shorthand in Yokohama. Apply Box 735, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Instruction

FRENCH conversational lessons given at teacher's home. Will call by appointment. Speaks Japanese. Jeanne Shigeno, 6-no-5, 4-chome, Kudan, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

JAPANESE lessons, conversation and writing, in German or English. Has collected essentials for those wishing essentials only. Post Office Box 14, Yokohama.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2063

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3, Makimura Chiryojo, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M. D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. THEA TEZUKA, internal, children's diseases. 61 Ryudo-cho, Azabu, Tokyo. Tel. 48-3268. In Yokohama: Tuesdays and Fridays, 7 Nihon-odori. Tel. 2-2549.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 57-4283.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3108. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 3 Banchi 3-chome Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1969. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 19 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2905, 1598. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriter. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

EUROPEAN JAPANESE CHINESE CUISINE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
アスターハウスホテル
17 WHAMPOO RD., SHANGHAI
T. FUKAMI Mgr.

Classified Ads.
Bring Quick Results.
RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

WANTED immediately cook-amah for small family. Apply Ribi, Swiss Legation, 9 Mita Tsuna-machi, Shiba-ku. (Shiba Kokumin Shokugyo Shidosho Permission No. 156).

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kamata 3517.

Records Bought & Sold
MEIKYOKU-DO
14 JIMBOCHO 1-CHOME, KANDA
TEL. 25-2443

Tomorrow!
THE SIXTH
KREUTZER CONCERT
Mon., March 29
at 6:30 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall

Program

1. **BRAHMS:** Rhapsodie Es-dur; Variationen und Fuge uber ein Thema von Handel; Walzer, Op. 39
2. **GRIEG:** Ballade
   SKRJABIN: Two Poemes Op. 32
   LISZT: Mephistowalzer
3. **CHOPIN:** Twelve Etudes Op. 25

Admission: ¥4.00 ¥2.80 ¥1.60 (incl. tax)
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE

OIL MONOPOLY ACT TO ADJUST SUPPLY

Law Aims at Securing Fair Distribution of Stocks in Country Among Needed Quarters

The system for the adjustment of oil supply in Japan Proper has been practically completed by the enactment of the Petroleum Monopoly Act with the approval of the Diet in its session just ended, much to the satisfaction of all quarters urgently needing oil, says the Diamond in its latest issue.

The outbreak of the China affair caused a rapid increase in the demand for oil in Japan for military purposes. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the consumption of oil for military purposes is rapidly growing larger, making it necessary to establish a perfect system for the distribution of oil among different quarters in Japan Proper.

For this reason the Government has caused a monopoly system to be quickly created relative to the distribution of oil in the country. It goes without saying that the Petroleum Monopoly Act in question has nothing to do with the distribution of the more than abundant supply of petroleum now under the control of the military authorities. In other words, the monopoly system is intended for the adjustment of the distribution of petroleum now in the possession of different civilian parties in Japan Proper.

Last System

In the past, the petroleum owned by various civilian parties in this country was distributed in accordance with the policy and instructions of the Government authorities who had no intention of bringing such oil into their possession. The major change which has taken place in different quarters in Japan relative to the distribution of petroleum, after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, has made it essential for the Government to take possession of all the petroleum in the country, so that fair distribution of it may be secured in the country. The Petroleum Monopoly Act, as clearly observable, is a temporary wartime measure, because it will quickly overlive its utility with the increase in the supply of oil from the southern regions.

The Petroleum Monopoly Act, as clarified by the Government authorities in the Diet, is intended for the control of the sales of petroleum in the country, and has nothing to do with the parties engaged in the production of oil. Moreover, crude oil is exempted from coming under the monopoly. The products that will be controlled by virtue of the Petroleum Monopoly Act to be shortly enforced are limited to naphtha, lamp oil, light oil, and heavy oil. Thus, the petroleum under the management and control of the military authorities is excluded from the objectives of control by the monopoly system in question.

In Chosen, Taiwan Also

No petroleum monopoly system will be enacted by the South Seas Office. In Chosen and Taiwan, however, monopoly systems of similar nature will be established, it is reported, by virtue of orders of the Governments-General of Taiwan and Chosen.

After the enforcement of the Petroleum Monopoly Act, the oil producers in Japan Proper are expected to deliver all the oil they have in stock or what they will produce in the future to the Government authorities, who, in compensation for the oil delivered, will pay a fair price, so that the producers may carry on their activities without any difficulty.

Even after the enforcement of the Petroleum Monopoly Act, the Government, relative to the distribution of oil in the country, will make use of the services of the Petroleum Distribution Control Company in Tokyo and the local petroleum distribution companies in different prefectures. In this connection, the Government stated in the Diet that the authorities were not considering any reduction of the prices at which oil producers in different places in the country were selling their products to the distribution control companies in their vicinity.

The Government also stated that there would be no raise in the sales price of oil following the enforcement of the Petroleum Monopoly Act, unless the cost of production showed a substantial increase.

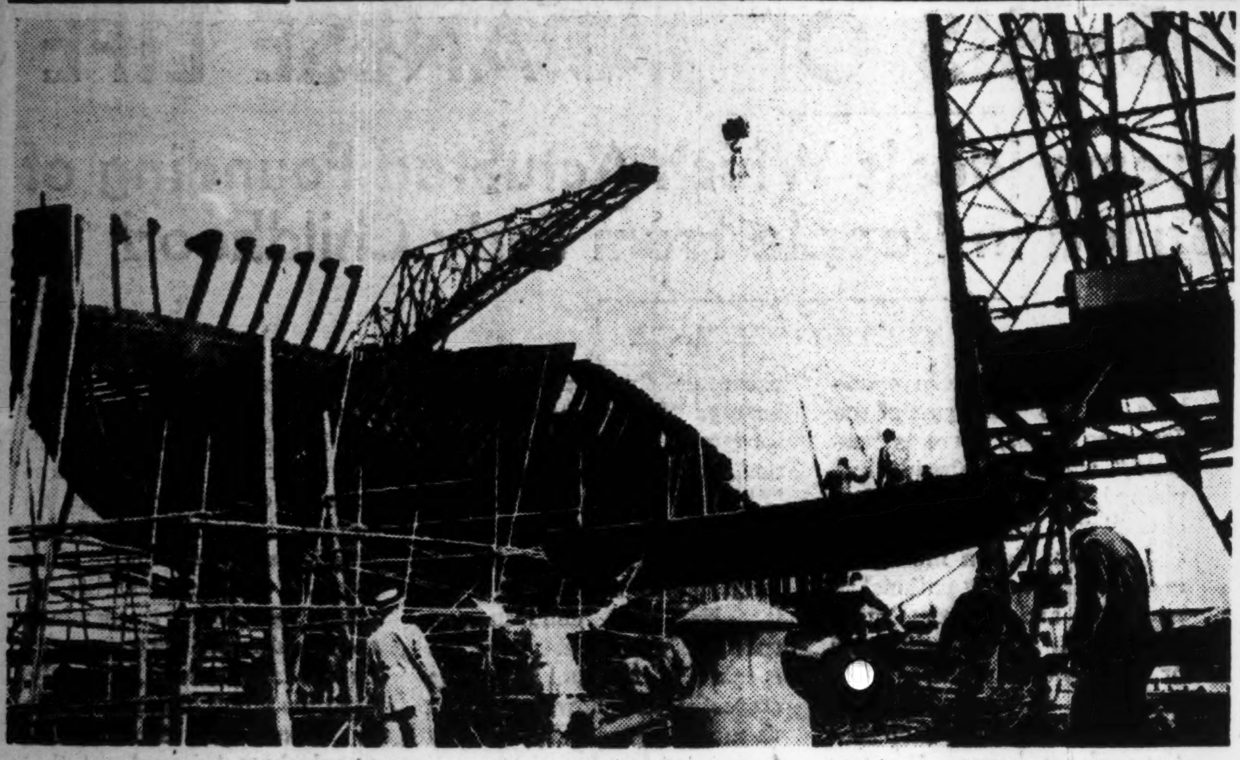
Anxiety Unwarranted

The submission to the Diet of the Petroleum Monopoly Bill by the Government gave rise to some anxiety among the parties now engaged in the distribution of oil in the country lest they should be forced out of their business. The explanation offered by the Government authorities has made it clear to them that, as a rule, all parties now engaged in the distribution of petroleum in the country, would be authorized to continue their business just as in the past.

During discussions on the bill in the Diet, some members of the lower House proposed that the distribution of oil for agricultural purposes and that for fishery purposes be conducted through a single channel, instead of through two different ones as under the present system. The Government authorities stated that the defect in the present system of distribution of those oils, if any, should be removed after a careful study of all matters concerned, and that the Government deemed it advisable not to introduce a major change in the present distribution system.

Relative to the management of the business arising from the enforcement of the petroleum monopoly system, the Government stated that all the financial affairs in this connection would be handled by the special section to be created in the Fuels Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Speed Is the Word



Shipbuilding technique has been brought to a stage of such perfection in this country under the exigencies of war that greater and greater speed is being achieved in construction. Shown is part of the routine at one of the numerous dockyards.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

COTTON SPINNING IN INDIA STUDIED

Industry Has Grown Remarkably in 50 Years in Spite of Oppression by Britain

Reviewing in brief the cotton spinning industry in India during the past half a century, an article in the March number of the Kokusei Graph points out the difficulties that have confronted the industry there during this period, subjected as it was not only to the oppressive measures of the British capitalists but to the severe competition from the all-powerful cotton spinning industry of Japan.

The Kokusei Graph article follows:

"The first cotton spinning mill to operate in India was built in 1938 as an experiment, but it was not until 18 years later that more were built and operated regularly in Bombay. With this, the foundation for the cotton spinning industry in India was firmly laid.

"About the time the Civil War was fought in America, shipments of raw cotton from the American continent to Europe were interrupted, giving rise to a dearth of cotton in Britain. This resulted in the expansion of the cotton spinning industry in India.

Industry Was Oppressed

"Previously, about 1702, Britain had prohibited the sales of calico, that had been imported from India, in the country, giving a blow to the weavers of India. Again, from this time, all through to the end of the nineteenth century, British capitalists took various measures to oppress both the hand-weaving and cotton spinning industries of the country. Although thus consistently oppressed and kept at a disadvantage, this Indian industry went on expanding year after year as if practically unaffected by these measures. This is attributable to the geographic advantages in the country for the production of raw cotton and the brisk demand for cotton goods from the Indian people.

"In the beginning stages of the industry in the country, the majority of the owners of cotton spinning mills in India bent their efforts on marketing their products in China as well as within the country. Subsequently, however, they were compelled to concentrate their energies on developing their markets solely within the country for several reasons. Firstly, their chances for competition with the powerful cotton spinning industry of Japan were slim, and secondly, China had begun to develop its own cotton spinning industry to a noticeable extent. Also, India's trade with China in cotton textiles was considerably handicapped by the constant fluctuations of the exchange rate with China.

Growth Surveyed

"Surveying the development of the cotton spinning industry in India in the past fifty years, with the index figure for 1891 at 100, it is seen that the index figure of the number of factories rose to 290, that of the number of spindles to 300, of the number of machines to 825, of the average number of weaving operatives to 399 and that of the volume of raw cotton consumption to 324 in 1939, in which year the second world war broke out. Here it is worthy of attention that the number of machines installed shows a remarkable increase in contrast to that of spindles. It is understood that this increase has been further accelerated of late years.

"The present-day cotton spinning industry in India is featured by the preference given to the production of dyed and bleached goods although a fair amount of production of high grade goods has been kept up. It also deserves notice that American raw cotton has been imported for the production of high grade products by reason of its superior quality."

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	81.40	— 1.30
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	76.90	— 0.40
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	73.10	— 0.60
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.20	Same

ADVISORY BODY DUE FOR NEW EXCHANGE

Ordinance Promulgated for Commission's Organization—Members to Be Appointed Soon

The ordinance for the official organization of the Securities Exchange Commission was promulgated on March 26 for immediate enforcement, and the appointment of the commission members is expected to be made in the next few days in accordance with the policy of the Finance Ministry authorities says the Asahi.

The official organization of the Securities Exchange Commission in brief by the Asahi as follows:

1. The members of the Securities Exchange Commission, being placed under the control of the Finance Minister, are required to investigate different matters of importance relative to the method of transactions on the Securities Exchange in response to inquiries by the Finance Minister.

The commission, relative to the matter specified in the preceding paragraph, is authorized to submit its opinions to the Finance Minister.

2. The Securities Exchange Commission is organized by one chairman with a maximum of 35 members under him. In cases of special necessity, the chairman may appoint extraordinary members.

3. The post of chairman is to be filled by the Finance Minister.

The regular and extraordinary members of the Securities Exchange Commission, on the Finance Minister's petitioning the Throne, are to be appointed from among the higher officials of various Government offices concerned and from among men of learning and experience outside Government service.

The tenure of office is fixed at 2 years for the members who are selected from among the men of learning and experience outside Government service. In case of necessity, however, they may be dismissed even before the expiration of their term of office.

The extraordinary members of the commission are dismissed on the completion of the special task for whose execution they are selected.

TRADERS MARK TIME AS TOKYO NEW TO GO

Transactions in Bourse Issues To End March 31; Prices Soften

With the majority of traders marking time for want of assurance in view of the imminent termination of the transactions in the bourse issues on March 31, the Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to see a sluggish tone yesterday. The result was that a good many wares tended to weaken in sympathy with the soft sentiment in the bourse issues.

In the long-term section, for instance, Tokyo Exchange, old, slipped ¥2.90, Japan Gunpowder ¥1.90, Kita-Karafuto Petroleum ¥1.20 and Niigata Iron Works ¥1.00.

A similar trend developed in the short-term section and the spot market. Short-term Tokyo, new, eased ¥1.20 and Osaka Exchange, new, ¥0.80, while Sumitomo Metallic Industrial on the spot market softened ¥1.50 and Hokkai Soda ¥1.00 due primarily to a fair amount of hedging.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery—		
	Mar.	Apr.	May
Kanebo Spinning (50)	127.7	127.0	124.4
Nisshin Spinning (50)	82.0	83.0	83.6
Teikoku Rayon (50)	80.2	—	80.7
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	70.0	—	71.3
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	69.3	70.1	70.6
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	100.3	99.7	100.0
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	76.2	77.0	67.2
Showa Elec Ind (50)	83.4	83.5	83.0
Japan Nitrogen (50)	71.1	71.8	72.4
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	91.8	92.2	91.5
O. S. K. (50)	81.7	—	83.3
Toyo Steamship (50)	69.0	—	—
Nissan Steamship (50)	65.3	66.3	66.6
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	83.7	85.7	84.5
Ishihara Ind (50)	65.3	66.1	65.5
Third Section			
Oriental Dev. (50)	62.0	—	63.6
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	111.7	112.3	112.2
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	144.2	—	141.3
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	64.6	65.1	64.9
Japan Beer (50)	96.2	96.8	97.2
Tropical Ind (42½)	40.3	—	—
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	44.9	—	45.6
Asahi Glass (50)	94.0	94.9	93.8
Toa Tobacco (50)	100.1	100.9	101.1
Manchou Tobacco (50)	92.7	92.9	93.0

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	82.8	2.9	0.5	81.4
N. Y. K., new	77.0	7.0	6.8	76.9
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	93.8	3.8	3.5	93.6
Kanebo Spin. new	73.1	3.4	2.8	73.1
Teikoku Rayon. new	68.7	9.3	8.7	69.0
Hitachi Iron Works.	89.8	90.0	89.7	89.9
Osaka Exch. new	39.1	9.5	8.3	38.8
Japan Steel Tube	68.1	8.1	8.0	68.1
Japan Oil	72.1	2.3	2.0	72.1
S. M. R.	74.8	4.8	4.8	74.8
N. Y. K. old	91.0	1.2	1.0	91.2
Hokkaido Coal	72.7	2.7	2.1	72.1
Kanebo Spin. old	127.0	7.0	6.9	126.9
Toyo Rayon. new	55.6	5.6	5.0	55.0
Kokura Iron Works.	54.4	4.4	3.9	53.9
Japan Beer. new	45.3	5.4	5.1	45.1
Japan Sugar. new	65.3	5.3	5.2	65.2
Ensuiko Sugar	63.7	3.7	3.5	63.5
Japan Mining	60.8	0.8	0.8	60.8
Manchou Heavy Ind	61.6	1.6	1.5	61.5

Soochow Checking Radios

C.P.S.

SOOCHOW, March 25.—Measures for the registration and control of radio-sets in the city were recently discussed in line with the National Government's ideological warfare against the propaganda of enemy agents.

China Opens Guild

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 19.—The Fish Dealers' Guild which was closed with the outbreak of the war, has reopened with the approval of the authorities concerned.

Bill Clearings

March 27
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	287.814	114.956
Balance	71.184	20.263

JAVA SUGAR PLANTS ARE FULLY RESTORED

Special Efforts Put Forth by Japanese to Assure Livelihood of Islanders

In view of the fact that sugar constitutes one of the major products in Java and that approximately 10 per cent of the total population of the Javanese or around 7,000,000 are dependent on this industry for their livelihood, it is natural that the Japanese Military Administration should be earnestly endeavoring to accelerate the restoration, for the sake of the Javanese people, of the sugar refining mills that have been closed since the current War of Greater East Asia extended to these areas, it is pointed out in an article in the March issue of the Kokusei Graph.

Reviewing the measures taken by the Japanese Military Administration to this end, the article says in effect as follows:

"Thanks to a considerable sum of money disbursed by the Japanese Military Administration for the restoration of the sugar refining facilities, 13 out of a total of 86 factories formerly operated on the island, resumed operation toward the end of last June, and the rest toward the end of July.

Was Rigidly Controlled

"Formerly the sugar industry in Java was under rigid control of the Dutch authorities. Taking over the control organs, the Japanese Military Administration founded a Java Sugar Industrial Federation for control over the production of sugar and a Javanese Sugar Sales Association for control over the sale of sugar. Simultaneously the Administration charged the Pasuruan Sugar Research Institute with the technical guidance of the parties concerned.

"With regard to the management of the sugar industry there, it is to be recalled that the Dutch East Indies authorities attached major importance to the sale of sugar rather than to its production. At the present time, however, the Japanese authorities are heedful of the production of sugar more than its disposal so as to protect the interests of the native inhabitants.

"As things stood about the end of July last year, the operation of all the sugar refineries on the island had been left in a state of suspension, while the native inhabitants were busy harvesting the sugar cane. The first refinery to be restored to working condition was the one located somewhere in Surakarta. It deserves special notice that this refinery had a staff of highly trained and experienced native inhabitants.

Leading Export Commodity

"Sugar produced in Java stands foremost in the list of commodities shipped from the island. Roughly speaking, three quarters of the total production on the island is intended for shipment to foreign markets. The entire volume formerly destined for shipment to Europe and America is now available for consumption in Manchoukuo, China and Japan. In view, however, of the large stocks now awaiting disposal and of the prospective surplus of production, the Japanese authorities are inclined to take a conservative policy with regard to the production of sugar on the island. It is from this point of view that they are going ahead with their schedule to convert part of the sugar plantations for rice and soya bean cultivation.

"Sugar fields are generally tilled as soon as the previous crop is harvested for the cultivation of vegetables yielding catch-crops until used again for cultivation of sugar canes in two years.

"The following list shows the quantities of sugar shipped from Java to the various sugar-consuming countries during 1940:

Sugar Shipped From Java During 1940
(In Tons)

Holland	56.906
Britain	162.218
Germany	—
France	8.056
Italy	2.060
Rest of European countries	4.531
U.S.A. & Canada	23
Egypt	64.810
India	95.764
Singapore	65.178
Hongkong	142.861
Thailand	17.218
China	63.881
Japan	21
Australia	197
Others	119.594
Total	803.494

Wusih Youth Corps Ready

C.P.S.

WUSIH, March 24.—In response to the National Government's declaration of war on the Anglo-American nations, the headquarters of the Wusih Youth and Boys' Corps is now compiling the names of the members of the Corps. It is understood that a Youth Corps will be organized by 487 students of three schools; while a Boys' Corps will comprise the students of 41 schools totalling 7,008 members.

WORLD BANK PROPOSAL PROBED

Henry Morgenthau, Gold Keeper, Received Severest Shock From Reich Economic Minister Funk's Repudiation of Gold Standard System

In probing into the Anglo-American ambition of world conquest by the power of gold, the Yomiuri-Hochi article continues as follows:

It was Friedrich List, (1789-1846), a German economist, who dealt the first counter-attack on the economic order designed solely for British interests, and it was the National Socialists who first set up as a national policy the repudiation of gold standard economy. As far back as in 1922 at the Geneva Conference and in 1933 at the London Conference, animated debate broke out over the question of the gold standard economy whose defects had been brought to light not only in the conduct of world trade but also in the management of economic affairs of every power, but under the pressure of the economic influence of the United States and Britain, it was necessary to decide on the reversion and maintenance of the gold basis on each occasion.

Subsequently, the National Socialists under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, adopted as a platform the cancellation of the gold standard system, and when Dr. Walther Funk succeeded to Dr. Hjalmar Schacht as Minister of Economic Affairs and concurrently President of the Reichsbank, he effected a revision of the Reichsbank Law. All the provisions concerning the conversion of currency into gold under the old law were deleted, and thus the power of control of gold over economy in Germany has been put an end to once for all. At that time, Dr. Funk made a speech on the new economic concept entertained by him, in which the following passage attracted the special attention of the world at large.

Not Based on Bullion

"I do not know what the gold bullion held by the United States will be good for, but I am absolutely certain that gold bullion will never be the basis of currency in Europe. Because, the value of currency depends not on gold reserves but on the economic system established by the state. It is a different question whether or not gold offers an effective means of settling the accounts between nations, but under no circumstances whatsoever will we again adopt a currency policy based on gold."

This same Henry Morgenthau, the gold-keeper of the world, received the greatest shock from Dr. Funk's statement. In February 1941, groaning under the extreme unrest over the future if the gold which was flowing into his country from all quarters of the world, he said with a bravado he was far from feeling:

"Many arguments are advanced as to the roles which gold will play after the present Great War, but I am firmly convinced that the demand for gold will never diminish even after the restoration of peace and that it will never lose its predominant position as a means of international settlement."

Campaign Revealed

Thus, already at that time the essential character of economic warfare between the Powers without gold and the Powers with surplus gold was brought to light. And part of the plan of economic campaign by Morgenthau has just been revealed in the proposed institution of an Anglo-American world currency and the establishment of a world bank. For the conquest of the pound as well as of currencies of all the Powers of the world, a world currency is to be issued throughout the world with the surplus gold in the United States, as much as 25 times its requirements, as security reserves, and Washington with such gold reserves in its holding, is to exercise economic supremacy over the world, with Roosevelt and Morgenthau holding real power. Such is the design for world conquest being plotted by the Jews.

It was John Pierpont Morgan who dragged the United States into the first Great War. The Morgans, at the sacrifice of 290,000 American lives, established for themselves the financial and economic command of the world. It is a well known fact that it was Morgenthau, the virtual ruler over the gold of the world, who caused the United States to enter the present war.

The Japanese saying that "Money is the cause of all troubles" represents the real character of the present war in a most pertinent way. The struggle between man and money, the clash between the Powers presenting a joint front in the common cause of justice and a square deal and those allied together merely for their own conveniences and interests and the decisive battle between industry and gold—these constitute the real nature of the present Great War. The aim of the Axis Powers in the present economic warfare must, therefore, lie in seeing through and smashing the economic offensive of the United States and the dollar tactics of Henry Morgenthau.

U.S. OIL OUTPUT DOWN AS TRANSIT DIFFICULT

American Oil and Gas Journal Points Out Situation, Gives Figures

Pointing out the severe fall in the output of petroleum products in the United States, the American periodical Oil and Gas Journal in its latest number gives the following observation in connection with the estimate of the world output of similar products during 1942, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires dated March 24:

(1) The world output of petroleum products during 1942 is estimated at 2,056,900,000 barrels, thereby showing a loss of approximately eight per cent as compared with the preceding year.

(2) This loss is attributable to the severe fall in output in the United States, the Soviet Union, Venezuela, Colombia and the old Dutch East Indies.

(3) During 1942 the United States sustained a loss of 18,600,000 barrels, the Soviet Union 24,000,000 barrels and Venezuela 78,000,000 barrels, the loss in Venezuela being ascribed essentially to the dire want of transportation facilities.

To Open Branch Offices

With the object of positively coaching and rationalizing the management of local banks and forging close ties with them, the Bank of Japan will open new branch offices in Kagoshima, Shizuoka and Kochi, and preparations are being made to start business in Kagoshima on April 1 and in Shizuoka and Kochi in May at the latest, reports the Mainichi.

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued from Page 6)

in Japanese as "Settsu-ha"—a compromise between the orthodoxy and Kogaku. And several other by-schools of Confucianism reared their ominous heads, of which the one destined to exercise the greatest influence on the contemporary minds and to color the Japanese thought ever after was Oyomei (Wang Yang-ming) school. It is a species of Confucian mysticism which makes light of the authority of written words as such but stresses the importance of conscience and introspection or intuitive perception of truth by self-study, and therefore not unlike the Zen sect of Buddhism. Naturally enough the authorities looked upon it as a dangerous creed, for the Tokugawa regime was based upon criminal negation of political conscience, and no chronic sinner loves to have his conscience pricked too much. But because of its very nature the Oyomei school made the strongest appeal to the characteristic Japanese temper which always delights more in politics than in philosophy, more in action than in theorizing, more in this world than in the next. Of its numerous devotees the most famous were Nakae-Toju, the Sage of Omi, and his disciple, Kumazawa-Banzan, Oshio-Heihachiro, the thrice-accursed Bakufu-traitor, the author of the Tempo rising (1837), and among the eminent Meijians Takamori Saigo, Maresuke Nogi. Nor should we very much wonder if the Oyomei doctrine should be "revived" in these days of heroic action as a doctrine fit for the guidance of Japanese people at the present juncture. But I am forestalling myself.

Thus the thought world of the mid-Tokugawa Japan became a regular battlefield where the pedantic warriors waged a relentless warfare with the weapons of books and lectures, the missiles of words flying about one's ears in a most dangerous manner. Many innocent persons were hit on the head. The Bakufu Government, of course, championed the cause of orthodoxy, and suppressed and persecuted its would-be rivals including Oyomei. But as the years passed, both the Government and the combatants were tired out, and their fight degenerated into a sort of toothless feud of villification, the belligerents content with calling each other fools and knaves. Such was the condition in the thought world of Japan at the penultimate stage of the Tokugawa regime, and it was probably the darkest hour before the dawn of Restoration.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up ¥[illegible]
Reserve Fund .... ¥[illegible]
PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi J. Okada
S. Asada Viscount H. Kano
Baron K. Iwasaki G. Kishinami
Baron I. Morimura T. Ohmura
K. Kodama K. Itoh
T. Okubo
Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent
BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, [illegible], Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, [illegible], Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong
French-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Mandalay, [illegible], Myingyan, Rangoon, Tavoy.
Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, [illegible], Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, [illegible], Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Djambi, [illegible], Medan, Padang, [illegible], Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, [illegible], Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Djakarta, [illegible], Jogjakarta, Kediri, [illegible], Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, [illegible], Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo
Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippine
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, [illegible]

The Mitsubishi Bank Limited
CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS . ¥ 85,100,000
CHAIRMAN:
Takeo Kato
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi,
Yuzuru Kimura,
Kanoh Shundo.
HEAD OFFICE:
6, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
BRANCHES
in
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Amagasaki, Kobe, Otaru, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka, Dairen, Shanghai

The One Hundredth Bank, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: TORI-ITCHOME, TOKYO
Phone: Nihombashi 141, 3105
ZENSAKU SEKINE, President
Special facilities offered for foreign residents and corporations in Japan. Interest allowed on current and time deposits. Safe deposit boxes rented
Approximately 100 branches or agencies in important cities in Japan, including principal branches in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya and Hiroshima

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO [illegible]

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI. GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1. Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7008.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00
Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1943

They're At It Again

The storm of protests, doubts and suspicions aroused in the United States over Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent radio address is an eloquent testimony to the lack of mutual faith and confidence, the divergence in ultimate war aims which feature the relations between the Anglo-American Powers. It is obvious that the very selfishness, the self-centered interests of each of the leading anti-Axis nations bar the way to real unity of action or thought.

It is not strange that the United States and Britain should collaborate in shutting out the Soviet Union from the hypothetical benefits of post-war management. But it is distinctly ironical that the two partners-in-crime should in turn be pursuing different gods: Britain, the maintenance of its rapidly crumbling empire, and the United States, the grasping of world hegemony at the expense of all others. It is a cut-throat game, a dangerous by-play which bodes ill for the anti-Axis camp.

Recently David Lawrence, writing in his syndicated column "In Washington," wrote: "Foreign visitors come and go, words of high purpose are spoken or platitudes of virtue written in the glib eloquence of state papers promising that the post-war world will be better than the world that brought on the present debacle. But do words mean anything? The same words were spoken in 1916 1917 and 1918. When it came to the fulfilment of these words there was a strange indifference—a running away from the truth because the expedience of politics and personal gain beckoned that way."

Then on the day following Churchill's speech, the same columnist declared: "The perils of the old errors are seen in Churchill's speech. Prime Minister Churchill's address is the speech of a man who apparently has not thought through yet the problem of world organization that must be solved if a third world war is to be prevented. . . . It wasn't machinery or the world's league that brought on the second world war. What is truly needed is the rebirth of character and honesty as well as the sense of responsibility for collective security and that has to happen in Britain, in America and in Russia if any peace preservation plans are to be worth the paper on which they are written."

In the above words can be seen the gloomy dissatisfaction with British politics and British ideas that fills the minds of a large number of American commentators. It is an out-and-out attack on the sincerity and wisdom of the British way of thinking, and at the same time it constitutes an admission that the bungling, short-sighted, destructive manner in which the Anglo-American Powers handled post-war problems following the first World War was the direct cause of the present war.

Backing Lawrence's attitude regarding Churchill, a certain Professor Max Lerner on the same day wrote in the New York vernacular P.M. as follows: "Churchill is still a great Tory, forced to look forward, but with eyes still on the past." Professor Lerner claimed that if Churchill's post-war plans were to be pushed through, it "might well lead to power politics on a more colossal scale and to world wars in which regions instead of nations were engaged." Lerner bluntly accused that "Churchill still thinks in terms of Empire."

Representing the Roosevelt Administration's viewpoint, Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, declared in a press conference given in New York that although Britain is primarily interested in Europe, the United States is interested in the whole world. "The European war is primary to Britain," he said, "but to America the war is global, and both halves must be won."

A day later, another blast came from Roy Orchard Woodruff, Congressman from Michigan, who stated, "There was not a single note in Churchill's Sunday speech which indicates that Britain intends to adhere in spirit and in letter to the provisions of the Atlantic Charter."

Whether these accusations, these stinging reproaches and expressions of high disapprobation were officially inspired or not, it is clear that there exists an unbridgeable gap in the thoughts and purposes of the United States and Britain. This difference has always been seen in Anglo-American relations in the past. This same divergence in views is causing friction now and will cause trouble and bitter feelings in the future.

Because the United States and Britain are both concerned solely with their own welfare, there can be no real compromise, no true cooperation now or ever. The guns of war have not yet stopped roaring, the clouds of war have not yet rolled away. But when they do, when peace does come, the world will undoubtedly see the two still wrangling, accusing each other of having lost the war for the anti-Axis camp, while Japan, Germany, Italy and their allies will be building a better, happier world with the harmony derived of just and great ideals.

Labor Troubles in the United States

Labor troubles continue to seethe in the United States despite the frantic attempts by the government to stimulate the nation's war efforts. This is not strange because the working masses cannot reconcile their personal inclinations with the war that is solely of President Roosevelt's making. In other words, much as Roosevelt's propagandists have been trying to drive the war home to the general public, the latter are still confused as to why their nation is at war, particularly with Japan.

Reports have it that John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, has threatened to call a strike of half a million workers if coal operators do not grant a two dollar a day increase by March 31 when the present contract expires. The seriousness of this situation is at once revealed by the statement made last week by Prentiss Brown, director of the Office of Price Administration, when he said in a speech at Chicago that the granting of such demands as made by Lewis would undermine the hard efforts being made by the government to stave off inflation.

Alarmed over the impending strike which would be certain to have unfavorable repercussions throughout the country, the American newspapers are severely attacking Lewis. A number of papers have already called on President Roosevelt to take a firm stand, blaming the President for Lewis' rise to power. The Washington Post, for instance, caustically assailed the labor leader—and Roosevelt indirectly—by labelling him as a "Roosevelt-made dictator."

The question is whether Roosevelt will take the "firm stand" demanded by the newspapers. That he will try to avoid it is quite clear because the issue is political dynamite to him when he has his heart bent on a fourth term in the White House. The voting strength of Lewis and his followers is not insignificant. With his political acumen Roosevelt, whom some experts have described as the shrewdest politician in America, already sees that he will have a fight on his hands in the 1944 presidential election and so he dares not alienate any large voting bloc. He knows that the difficulties in the country will increase with the protraction of the war and that this will be the very factor which will cause the discontented elements to vote against him. Under such circumstances, the importance of the votes held by Lewis and his unions assumes larger proportions in Roosevelt's eyes, and it is only natural that he will try to keep this following under his political machine.

It is quite possible that Lewis is taking his threatening attitude against the coal operators because of Roosevelt's megalomaniacal ambition for another term in the White House. Roosevelt's political henchmen have already given out enough hints that the President will be available for that office, and that he intends to run. Roosevelt is continuing his tactics, which he so successfully performed the last time, of making no commitment regarding a fourth term. Lewis knows that the President will be careful as to how he deals with the mine workers' demands for increased pay and is therefore asking for an increase that the operators think is too steep.

Such circumstances plainly reveal the weakness of the American wartime set-up and discredit the vaunted utterances of the administration regarding the nation's war efforts. And it is not too much to say that much of it is attributable to Roosevelt himself.

A Year Ago Today

March 28, 1942

Japanese Air Units this morning again roared over Port Moresby, in New Guinea, and bombed remaining military establishments.

• • •

The Japanese Army today proclaimed in Surabaya that a military administration will come into force in the seven States of Eastern Java and, with the assurance that loyal officials, life, property and religious liberty will be respected, the populace are showing absolute trust in the Japanese Forces.

ETHICAL BASIS OF JAPANESE LIFE

Fidelity to Supreme Ideals Which Actuated Founding of State Is Instilled in People From Early Childhood

By NYOZEKAN HASEGAWA

That each Japanese house has both "kamidana" and "butsudan" testifies to the ethical and aesthetic character of Japanese family life. "Kamidana" is a Shinto shrine consecrated to the spirits of the "national" ancestors, while "butsudan" is a Buddhist shrine sacred to the spirits of family ancestors. The former is provided near the entrance, while the latter is provided in an inner room. That they are never provided in one and the same room is quite natural, considering the particularly deep reverence in which the Japanese people hold the spirits of national ancestors, that is, the ancestors of the Imperial Household.

The Japanese house is not simply a dwelling place. It also contains shrines—one sacred to the spirits of national ancestors and the other to those of family ancestors. We Japanese live, as it were, with our ancestors in our daily life. The Japanese house must needs possess spots of solemn "national" character because the ethical and aesthetic character of Japanese life is, not individualistic, but national. When the parent gives his son serious admonition, for instance, he does so in the presence of "ihai" (ancestral tablet) and this means that he is admonishing his depraved son together with family ancestors.

Up to a half century ago, there still remained in Japan something of the mediaeval organization, and the house was at once the dwelling for the family and the business office or the workship. Even under this organization, one part of the house where business was carried on and the other part where the family life was carried on had characteristics of their own. They had some distinctive features in respect to the style of construction and the manners of living.

In the house of tradespeople and artisans, the dwelling section was called "oku" in contradistinction to the shop section. There is no equivalent in foreign languages for "oku," which literally means "innermost part." It is not the same as "private," as the word is understood in Western countries. In the "oku" part of the Japanese house, there is "zashiki," which, as already explained, possesses a "public" character. There tradesmen and artisans live a life which is characteristically national in mentality and in form, quite unlike their life in their shops or workshops. There is a structural difference between the dwelling and the shop sections of the house. Whereas massive timber is used in the construction of the shop part of the house to give it the air of solidity, which emblemizes occupational steadiness and faithfulness, the dwelling or "oku" part is constructed on more refined lines. It contains "zashiki," which, as already mentioned, symbolizes the ethical and aesthetic character of the nation, "chanoma," which is symbolical of the love and familiarity of the family life, combined with discipline underlying family love, and "inkyojo" (retreat) which is so constructed as to consort well with a quiet life which the retired master of the family leads in it. It also has a kitchen which, like the shop part of the house, is constructed of massive timber, with large beams overhead, as if it embodied the steadfast character of the life being led by the inmates of the house.

The family education which children receive within the Japanese house does not go much beyond the inculcation of correct speech and demeanor, and yet what education they receive goes a long way toward instilling the ethical and aesthetic character of Japanese life in them. This sort of education is called "shitsuke." There is no foreign equivalent for this word. The Chinese ideograph for "shitsuke" is a combination of two characters signifying body and beauty. This is, however, an ideograph invented in Japan, not one imported from China. "Shitsuke" education is, indeed, so characteristically Japanese that even the Chinese language has no equivalent for it. Not that children are specifically taught how to speak the national language correctly and how to deport themselves gracefully; all that is done is to lead them to speak and behave correctly in their actual daily life. This method of education has, however, proved very useful.

THE VOICE OF NIPPON

A Series of Special Contributions on the Vital Issues of the Day

In Western countries, a child kisses its parents when going out for play, for instance, but a Japanese child says to its parents: "Itte mairimasu" in good Japanese, assuming a proper posture when it says so. It is said that in spoken Japanese the subject is often omitted, but the fact is that in the Japanese language it is correct not to use the subject at all when one talks of oneself, except where there is some special need for emphasizing self. The absence of the subject does not imply any vulgarity in language. Honorifics in the Japanese language shows that in mutual relationship between Japanese individuals there must be something ethical and aesthetic over and above mere friendliness.

It is usual that among the members of the same family honorifics are mutually used, regardless of age and rank, and this fact shows that, in the Japanese family life, the ethical and aesthical character of life is not forgotten in mutual friendliness. Honorifics and correct posture adopted when using them go far toward inculcating true Japanese character among the people generally, just as they do in the Army. In the Army, etiquette means discipline. Whether it is strictly observed or not is the criterion by which the mental and physical strength of the Army can be gauged. Similarly in the Japanese house, we can judge of its spiritual and material life by observing whether its members speak cultivated language and deport themselves correctly. That the ethics of Japanese life is the ethics of concrete national character, and not that of abstract human nature, invests the Japanese faith and practice of life with a special character. That is to say, when developing the spiritual and material life, the Japanese people insist on doing so along the approved lines of national character regulated historically. Most foreigners, whose knowledge about Japan does not extend beyond their observations during a brief stay in this country, conclude from their superficial observation of the rapid Westernization of things Japanese that the Japanese are a people who go forward in utter disregard of their traditions. On the contrary, those Westerners "who have dived beneath the surface of the modern Japanese upheaval," during their stay here for scores of years, believed with B.H. Chamberlain, almost without exception, that "it is that the national character persists intact, manifesting no changes in essentials. Circumstances have deflected it into new channels, that is all."

Many observers attribute this to the Oriental conservatism of the Japanese people, but it is by no means true. The character of the history of the progress of the Japanese people is permanently determined by the national character which has been nurtured in the national history of over 2,000 years and which has been strictly preserved in Japanese life itself. For the Japanese people, to preserve the national character does not mean the building of a buffer-stop for the locomotive of Japan. It means the putting of the locomotive on the "national" track, which is intended to help the development of the history of Japan along the lines of the national character of the Japanese people.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Democracy or Hakko Iu?

To Editor:

An American author of bygone days, not blinded by prejudice and shibboleths, wrote many years ago a book in which the following pertinent reflections occur. They show that thinking minds had already grasped the distinction between numerical, materialistic "democracy" and "the subordination of all wills to the universal law of justice," i.e., what we know here as "Hakko Iu."

"Democrats on both sides of the Atlantic have a confused notion of the fundamental principles of liberty and equality, which, properly understood, may be resolved into one. They see in liberty only the freedom to exercise the unrestrained will of the individual—in quality, a gross similitude of material circumstances. Whereas true liberty is that subordination of all wills to an universal law of justice, which secures to each its own unrestricted sphere of action; and equality in the highest sense, is the equality of men as free intelligences which such a subordination effects.

"Well understood, therefore, liberty is not opposed to law: rather, law is the essential condition of liberty. But the vulgar in all times has confounded the spiritual unseen law of justice, and the material government which is its necessary embodiment. Justice must be administered by some organized power, and forasmuch as the holders of that power have often turned it to their own uses, shallow and impulsive men have jumped to the conclusion that all law, all government, all authority is despotism. Hence monarchy means with them tyranny, because many kings have played the tyrant; and democracy means liberty, because every man gets his own way. But all this is sheer confusion of thought. Where the universal law of justice prevails, no matter in what form or under what name, there we have liberty: but where that law is disregarded or dishonored, we have despotism or anarchy, according as the law is abused by its appointed representative on the hand, or disrega[illegible] from any want of efficient em[illegible]ment on the other. If, as is usu[illegible] in democratic communities, we confound the "people" with the numerical majority of the nation, and set up their will, be it holy or unholy, as the supreme arbiter of affairs, we confound the brute force of numbers with the divine authority of right and justice, and thereby lay the foundation of a whole system of political blundering.

"The end in view is the predominance of justice. If that end be attained, it matters little by what machinery it is worked out. If it be not attained, then the most specious constitution is a blunder and a failure." Jas. Stirling, "Letters from the Slave States," cited by Sir Rutherford Alcock, "The Capital of the Tycoon," II, 270).

P.S.C.

March 24.

"Thai"

To the Editor:

Why should we style the country which used to be called "Siam," "Thailand"? "Land" is an English word, and quite inappropriate as a designation for any member of the Daitoa Prosperity Sphere. Would it not be better simply to call it "Thai" or "Taikoku"? Can our friends from the South tell us any more suitable term?

L.E.L.

March 25.

Virtuous Alloys

Pure gold is admired for its beauty, but is too soft for practical use. We should not call those metals base, which enable gold to withstand harder wear and tear. A virtue standing by itself is apt to fall into vice. It must be fortified by kindred virtues or be balanced by unrelated ones. Meekness unalloyed by fortitude, is liable to be weak. Bravery unmixed with docility, is prone to be rough. The dove's innocence must be coupled with the wisdom of the serpent. (Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings")

GEMS OF MANYOSHU

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Juniper

Wagimoko ga Mishi Tomo-no-ura
no Muro-no-ki wa
Tokoyo ni aredo Mishi hito zo
naki.

The juniper at Tomo-no-ura,
Which my beloved wife admired with me,
Continues to be evergreen;
But ah! she is no more, who saw the tree.

By Tabito

The poet wrote this verse on his way back to the Imperial Capital from Tsukushi, where his wife had died. Tomo-no-ura is a beautiful port in Bingo province, washed by the Inland Sea; and the jupitor mentioned in the verse seems to have been widely known as a gigantic tree in the poet's day.

Nobutsuna Sasaki, an authority on the Manyoshu, says, "This verse contains pathos in its straightforward expression, and well repays a careful perusal."

My Garden

Imo to shite Futari tsukurishi
Waga shima wa
Ko-dakaku shigeku Narini kerukamo.

The garden which, I, together
With my wife, laid out and did plant
How beautiful it has become
With tall trees and luxuriant!

By Tabito

This verse was written when the poet returned to the Capital bereft of his beloved wife.

In the Periodicals

Gendai, Vol. 24, No. 4, April, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Yubenkai Kodan-sha, Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Leading articles: Strengthening Fighting Power and Racial Form, Administration Instruction in Decisive Wartime, Enemy's War Aims, and Highlights of Roundtable Conference on Pioneers and Thought.

Kaizo, Vol. 25, No. 4, April, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kaizo-sha, Tokyo. Price 90 sen. Leading articles: Meaning and Important Point of Japan's Policy Toward China, Thought Problem of China, Gandhi and Tradition of Indian People, Stalingrad, Discussions on Japan's Total War, U.S. Economy and Arms Production, and Literature.

Taiyo, Vol. 5, No. 4, April, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Bungei Shunju-sha, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Feature articles: Various Problems of Marine Transportation Policy, Marine Transportation, Culture and War, Fighting Lines of Sea Transportation, America's Policy Toward Central and South American Countries, and Modern Sea Battle and Science.

Chuo Koron, Vol. 58, No. 4, April, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Chuo Koron-sha, Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Leading articles: Relations of Materials and Spirit, Problem of Theory of East Asia's International Law, Origin of National Learning, Swords of the Horyuji Temple, and Collapse of Americanism.

Fruits of Wisdom

It was a saying of Aristotle, that all noble-minded men are inclined to sadness. It is not merely the feeling that their lot is a hard one which oppresses them; it is something more—it is their inward sympathy and consciousness of participation in the sufferings of the human race to which they belong.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Two Continental Creeds

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part III

Of the many foreign tributaries which had swelled and quickened the ancient stream of Japanese thought, two great currents stood out from the rest. One was the Chinese ethical teaching embodied in the books of Confucius introduced in 258 A.D. which also meant the introduction of Chinese ideographs. The other was Buddhism, formally received in 552 A.D. In view of the intercourse with the Continent carried on from the remotest times, as already referred to, it is certain that Japan had possessed some fragmentary knowledge about these doctrines for some time before the years mentioned. But there is no doubt that these historic dates marked great epochs in the progress of Japanese thought; for the Continental thought which had hitherto been only trickling in small drops, had now begun to pour in regular, steady torrents.

Buddhism with its brilliant paraphernalia—its towering temples and bells, its golden images, the flowing garb of its priests, its awe-inspiring ceremonials, its music, its incense and floral decorations—seemed to have eclipsed the quiet, sober influence of Confucian cult. The latter was an ethical code, or a school of "morality without religion," without idols and rituals, so that its influence was more felt than apparent. None the less epochal and universal was the effect which Confucianism had wrought on the thought of the nation.

Buddhism had become all but an established religion in the days of the Empress-Regnant Suiko (reign 598-628 A.D.) who was assisted by Her celebrated nephew, Shotoku Taishi the Regent. And during the Nara Period (eighth century), which is made memorable in the history of mankind by the building of the Daibutsu, the Shoso-in and other wonderful institutions, Buddhism reached the zenith of glory. From this time onward, however, it passed through many stages of development, even retrogression, reflecting in some measure the ups and downs of religious evolution on the Continent.

Confucian Revival

The original six sects identified with the Nara Period, namely, Sanron, Hosso, Kegon, etc., gave way to the Tendai sect of Saint Dengyo, the Shingon sect of Saint Kobo, and there were joined in the latter Heian and Kamakura periods by Jodo, Zen, etc., all of which, originating or receiving the first impetus, in China, came to be strongly Nipponized, afford rich spiritual food for the Japanese mind. The whole of this time, that is, from the sixth century down to the beginning of the Tokugawa era in the 17th century, may be called an era of almighty Buddhism. The religion of the lotus made itself felt in every department of Japanese life; Japan's thought world was dominated by it from highest to lowest as Europe of the middle ages was by Christianity.

With the consolidation of Tokugawa's military feudalism, however, there came a sudden astonishing change in the thought world of Japan. There was an amazing revival of Confucianism, which was a purely lay moral teaching about this world as against the "otherworldly religiousness' of Buddhism. Many a learned Buddhist bonze now let his hair grow on his head, and discarding his canonicals for the lay kimono, was transformed into a Confucian scholar. Such was the ex-bonze Confucian pundit Fujiwara-seika. Another famous example was Hayashi-Doshun who at the recommendation of Seika was appointed to be what we may call "professor-in-chief of the Shogunate school of Confucian learning." With the adoption of the Chu Tzu Confucianism as the orthodox learning of the Shogunate, the position of this newly-revived lay religion became permanently assured. Meanwhile Buddhism, smugly content in its privileged position, fell into a somnolent state of senile decay, and henceforth its history as a spiritual or moral force was a story of progressive degradation. Let it sleep on till the Restoration of Meiji gave it a rude awakening.

War of Words

Confucianism, now all-powerful in the thought world of Japan, naturally gave rise to many a dissentient voice, if not downright schism. There arose "Kogaku" (ancient learning) which advocated a sweeping purge of the metaphysical cobwebs of Chu Tzu and a return to the original precepts of Confucius 3,000 years ago—the Japanese equivalent of the Christian movement advocating a return to the "Nazarenism" of the first century. Then the doctrine of "Via Media" came into vogue, known

(Continued on Page 5)

Never Sheathe the Sword
Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times
Evening

Win on the Home Front
And on the Battle Front

No. 15,805 TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Churchill's Carefree War Stand Ires Soviets Who Demand Action

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, March 27.—To all appearances, the Soviet Union has received an unpleasant impression from Prime Minister Churchill's remark that the war will not come to an end before 1945, which he uttered over the radio on March 21, all the more so because the second front for which the Soviets have been urgently demanding for the past one year has not been established.

Such dissatisfaction and a demand for a second front on the part of the Soviets were implicitly revealed by Soviet Ambassador to London, Ivan Maisky, who declared on March 25 that the Soviet Union expected America and Britain to concentrate their last efforts in the near future so as to decide the issue of the war as early as possible.

Stressing the manpower shortage in the Soviet Union and calling attention to the irritation of the people over the immaterialization of a second front, a Moscow correspondent for the Sunday Times, London, declared as follows in a radio message addressed to Britain on March 24:

"The Soviet forces operating in the Donetz area have been fighting for the last several months without rest. The question of manpower has become extremely serious in the Soviet Union, for tremendous numbers of Soviets have been killed in action during the past two years. You will hardly find any citizen of Moscow who has not lost some of his relatives in the war.

"Therefore, the Soviets will receive a very unpleasant impression if you make, as Prime Minister Churchill did, such a carefree remark that the war will not end before 1945.

"The Soviets, still irritated over the attitude of America and Britain, would like to ask what in the world are the Anglo-American Powers going to do on the Western Front during this year."

Press Comments

Monday, March 29

MAINICHI—Useless White Paper

ASAHI—Increased Production

Useless White Paper

MAINICHI—With the object of explaining the grim pressure brought to bear upon Indian nationals, the British Government in India issued a White Paper on March 24. Further, on the 25th, Home Member Maxwell declared that the Government intends to continue its coercive policy toward the National Congress Party.

The Indian masses, headed by those in the leadership class, are trying to extricate themselves from the British yoke at this unique opportunity of world revolution and thus to open a way for their new destiny. This is the second war for independence since 1857.

The Britons know very well the existing circumstances and are therefore drawing a conclusion that it is now impossible to deceive the Indians further with empty promises. Consequently, they are resolved against yielding from their insistence that the problem of independence, new constitution, etc. must wait until after the war, concentrating in the meantime on a coercive policy. In other words, having failed in all means to make the Indians understand, they are now intent on "breaking" their fighting spirit with tyranny.

The situation has reached such a stage where it was necessary to proclaim martial law in Ahmedabad, the headquarters of Mahatma Gandhi who is currently being detained. What does this mean? The Indian independence movement is not, as scornfully pointed out by the Britons, a result of the maneuvers of a nominal number of men insisting on national rights but the spirit of independence has seeped into the minds of every Indian national today.

The Britishers may think that the White Paper issued on March 24 has justified their atrocious acts, but those who can be deceived by their frivolous explanations are the Britons themselves simply because the Indians and the people of the world are not, after all, blind.

How many times was self-government promised India? When the so-called first autonomous system was enforced in 1921, King George V declared, "This is the beginning of Swaraj (a Sanscrit meaning autonomy and independence) within my Kingdom." The irony of the fact is that this is an autonomy which has a beginning but no end.

When a draft plan for the second autonomy was proposed to the British Parliament, Winston Churchill, now the British Prime Minister, took every possible means under the sun to smash this bill. He said: "It will do more harm than good to give hopes of complete autonomy and independence to the Indian politicians. It is impossible to predict when such things may materialize."

The reason is very simple. "The loss of India will be a fatal blow to the British Empire for the competitive nations are anxiously waiting for the sign of such an eventuality." This is the fear harbored by Churchill and the British imperialists. What can an announcement of a mere law theory by the British officials do to explain or approbate?

The arrow has left the bow for the Indians. As in the case of all its relations with foreign countries, Britain has unmasked itself and exposed its true colors of self-interest and atrocity in its policy toward India. The country is tantamount to a wounded beast, and consequently, there is only one way of disposing of it—to shoot it dead.

Increased Production

ASAHI—Making the three months beginning last December "a period of new record months" in production in the War of Greater East Asia, the Yawata Iron Foundry of the Japan Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company concentrated all its energies upon acquisition of increased production, and with the period ending at the close of last month, the results of the work were announced recently. According to the announcement, as to the 20 categories of work intended to be carried out successfully which included monthly and daily production, production on basis of equipment unit and others, as many as 56 new records were established since the start of the War of Greater East Asia. And the new records established since the inauguration of the work of the same iron foundry totaled 341, the announcement also revealed. All this really indicates brilliant successful achievements gained on the part of the iron foundry. This is certainly highly encouraging. But what is

(Continued on Page 2)

London Times Warns Against Optimism—States Japanese Position Is Impregnable

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, March 27.—Emphasizing that the Japanese Forces have established impregnable positions in East Asia, both militarily and economically, the Times, London, in its editorial yesterday, again warned the British against any optimistic view regarding the war situation on the Pacific Front, according to information from London.

"The war in East Asia is showing signs of continuing for a long period," the Times stated, "and there is no prospect whatsoever that Australia and India will be free from danger.

"The Japanese Forces have established impregnable positions, militarily as well as economically, in the Pacific islands, Burma and China and are further stabilizing their bases. The fighting is now being conducted only on the outer regions of a long front. Despite great sacrifices and extraordinary efforts made so far, the anti-Axis side has not achieved any remarkable result.

"Specially precarious is the situation in China, for since the Burma Route was closed, the Chungking armed forces are short of practically everything necessary for the continuation of the war. It must be noted that the amount of war supplies being received by Chungking from other anti-Axis nation is negligible. In the light of such a condition, we cannot but agree with the commanders of the anti-Axis forces who are warning against an optimistic view respecting the war situation in the Pacific."

BURMA LEADERS CONCLUDE VISIT OF 12 DAYS HERE

Dignitaries Depart Laden With Goodwill Gifts, Memories

Prime Minister Ba Maw and other High Officials of Burma left Tokyo Station at 10:30 a.m. today after a sojourn of 12 days in the capital, taking back with them many souvenirs and presents received from various quarters felicitating the construction of a New Burma—happy memoirs of their visit to Japan. Among these a portrait of Prime Minister Ba Maw, presented by the Army Ministry will undoubtedly adorn the Prime Minister's residence for a long time to come.

In the afternoon of March 28, Prime Minister Ba Maw, clad in Burmese lungyi and gambuang with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon shining on his breast, posed for artist, Usaburo Ihara, well-known painter of war record scenes of the War of Greater East Asia. The deft, masterful strokes of the painter traced the well formed eyebrows, the large eyes and the tranquil features of a man who has been schooled in life's trials and tribulations.

When asked what motivated Prime Minister Ba Maw to have a portrait of himself painted, the answer was: "As a souvenir of my visit to Japan, I always wanted to have a portrait painted by a Japanese artist. Japanese paintings are indeed very fine and delicate. Each line and each shade of coloring is executed with utmost care."

Then the Burmese Prime Minister continued to discourse on the merits of a painting that hung on the wall of the room, for he is no mean student of music and art himself. The sketch was finished in about 30 minutes and when shown to the Prime Minister, he exclaimed, "Very good. This will be a good souvenir."

The painting of the portrait will be executed on a No. 40 or 50 canvas and with completion, probably two or three months hence, will be sent to Prime Minister Ba Maw.

Painter Ihara remarked as follows: "I am deeply moved over the fact that I have been given the honor to paint the portrait of such a historical figure. I shall not only reproduce the face and figure of the Prime Minister, but will attempt to bring out on the canvas the spirit of the great Burmese leader, who has put up a desperate fight for the liberation of his people."

Night Raid Over Berlin By R.A.F. Fatal to Foe

Domei

BERLIN, March 28.—The German military authorities made the following announcement with regard to the bombing of Berlin by the British air forces on Saturday night.

"Picking out a moonless night for the purpose of evading the counterattacks of the German corps of nocturnal fighter planes, a formation of British bombers made their appearance over Berlin. However, the enemy planes were repulsed and five planes were soon shot down before they reached Berlin. Reports of the downing of the enemy planes came in every 15 minutes. Several enemy planes were brought down by anti-aircraft guns alone.

"The enemy planes appeared from the west and the south and headed directly toward our anti-aircraft gun positions. The first formation did not even reach Berlin and made a hasty retreat after dropping a few bombs. The second formation was completely repulsed and fled westward. Only a small portion of the British bomber formation reached Berlin.

"In the main, incendiaries and bombs were dropped in the residential district, but the fires were quickly brought under control through the cooperation of the civilian fire brigades. As in the previous raid, hospitals and other cultural facilities were damaged as the result of the bombing."

Iran Party Reaches Cairo

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 28.—The Iranian military mission consisting of four army representatives and two air force representatives arrived at Cairo today to inspect British military equipments on the Egyptian front, it is reported from Cairo.

Banzai for Victory

Somewhere on a snowy peak of Yunnan, members of the Imperial Forces raise their voices in hearty cheers over the success in driving off the enemy from their lofty positions.

(Passed by War Ministry)

Imperial Planes Launch Raids Over Wide Area

Domei

LISBON, March 28.—The headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in India today announced that a Japanese air unit shortly after noon yesterday made several attacks on a British base southeast of Chittagong and inflicted heavy damages on British military establishments and vessels, according to information from New Delhi.

The headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific yesterday also announced that Japanese air raids on the enemy bases at Buna, Oro and Merauke on March 26, Melbourne dispatches reported

Moundau Raided Twice

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—The headquarters of the anti-Axis Army in India announced that Japanese planes raided Moundau, south of Chittagong, yesterday in two waves, according to a dispatch from New Delhi. Damages were suffered, the announcement said.

RED UNIT QUITS USELESS FIGHT

China Red Leader Gives Up Struggle Against Japanese

Yomiuri-Hochi

SHANTUNG FRONT, March 28.—Chu Kiang-ta, commander of Changpaishan Independent Regiment, who was responsible for maintaining communication and supply routes for the Fourth Brigade of the Communist Shantung Army, under the command of Yang Kuo-tien, surrendered with his 200 men and arms on March 26.

With the loss of the above regiment, communications between the Fifth Brigade and the Third Brigade of the Communist Shantung Army has been cut off entirely, and thus the Reds are reported to be in serious confusion.

Enemy Morale Shattered

Chungking forces in the Yunnan district, completely helpless before the might of the Japanese Forces operating from Burma, have been transformed into a conglomeration of undisciplined men, as reported by the Mainichi. Army discipline has deteriorated deplorably while the men are deserting in increasing numbers daily and the fighting spirit is at its lowest ebb, according to the revelations of a Chungking soldier who surrendered to the Japanese Forces.

The morale of the Chungking troops have so degenerated that the people have dubbed them as "soldier-dealers of the Chungking army." Ordering various commodities from the rear under the pretext as military essentials, these soldiers prohi-

(Continued on Page 2)

PACIFIC BASES SOUGHT BY U.S.

Negotiating With New Zealand, Australia Under Lease-Lend Bait

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 26.—The United States' ambition to wrest bases in the Pacific from Britain has become more manifest as reliable reports reaching here indicate that negotiations are now going on between Washington and the Governments of New Zealand and Australia.

In this connection, the Philadelphia Inquirer reported that United States Navy Secretary Colonel Frank Knox, together with a certain high official of the State Department, are now collaborating on concrete plans to obtain military bases in the Pacific. Knox is reported as being intent on craftily snatching strategic bases in the Pacific Ocean from the British Empire by utilizing the Arms Lease-Lend Act by which the Washington Government previously obtained British bases in the Atlantic in exchange for 50 old destroyers.

Pacific Bases Eyed

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SAIGON, March 27.—Recent indications are that the United States is intending to "buy" military bases in the Pacific from other anti-Axis nations to which they belong, in exchange for leased arms.

According to a Transocean dispatch quoting information from Philadelphia, United States Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox recently aired his view that it would

(Continued on Page 2)

Axis Planes Sink 7 Ships Off Algeria Coast; Sievsk Falls Before Reich Drive

Strategic Position Taken After Bitter Fight, Says Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, March 28.—Following fierce street fighting, German forces completely occupied Sievsk, an important town northwest of Kursk, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced at noon today.

E. Front Is Quiet

Favorable war progress for the Axis forces was again revealed on Sunday by the German High Command.

The communique stated that "all was quiet on the Eastern Front" last Saturday with the exception of small skirmishes at several places. However, northwest of Kursk, German infantry, as a result of severe hand-to-hand fighting of several days' duration, occupied Sievsk.

Despite the numerical superiority of the anti-Axis forces, the Tunisian front is still well within control of the Axis armies, the communique said, and enemy counter-offensives are being completely smashed by the Axis fighters.

Last Saturday night, British air units raided the northwestern part of Germany as well as the Berlin area. In air duels that ensued immediately upon sighting British invaders, German fighters shot down eight British planes. It is specially pointed out that unscrupulous British bombers destroyed German residential quarters and some cultural establishments in Berlin, to the great indignation of the German people.

Soviet Losses Given

In the district south of Orel, German forces inflicted decisive damages on Soviet troops who had been most desperately fighting since the beginning of the winter offensive, and the battle in this sector temporarily ended with the retreat of the Soviet forces on March 22. German authorities announced the damages suffered by the Soviet forces in this battle today as follows:

"In the district south of Orel, three divisions of German forces have fought bravely against eleven Soviet divisions ever since the opening of the Soviet winter offensive and held their positions. Of the Soviet forces, four divisions were those brought from Siberia. The damages suffered by Soviet forces in the area south of Orel consisted of 17,700 dead and 1,687 prisoners. Soviet arms which German forces captured or destroyed were 69 tanks, 84 guns including anti-tank guns,

(Continued on Page 2)

Soviet Winter Battle Finished, Says Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, March 28.—The complete ending of the winter campaign in the German-Soviet War was announced by German authorities in a statement issued today. The winter campaign that continued for the past four months in the Eastern Front has ended completely with the systematic withdrawal of the German forces from the Rjev and Vyazma areas, and the fall of the Soviet offensive strength in the Orel, Novgorod and Leningrad regions, the announcement said; adding that in the entire Eastern Front, the German Army is now adjusting its strength in preparation for the coming large-scale operation. It also disclosed that a portion of the Reich forces in the Eastern Front has already been replaced by new crack units. Particularly German tank divisions have been greatly strengthened and all necessary materials substantially procured. German repair corps are about to complete the repairing of damage caused to German tank and other arms.

NIPPON ARMY RETURNS 24 PLANTS TO NANKING

All in Central China And Taken Over in 1937

Yomiuri-Hochi

NANKING, March 28.—The transfer to the Nanking Government of 24 more factories in Central China which had been under the management of the Imperial Army since the outbreak of the China Affair was announced in the following statement issued today by the Japanese Embassy:

"Most of the Chinese factories which had been placed under the control of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces during the current China Affair have already been returned to the Nanking Government.

"With complete accord of opinions having been reached regarding the disposal of 24 additional factories, the authorities will transfer them to the National Government of China upon the completion of business procedures related thereto.

"It is a matter for profound congratulation that almost all of the factories under the control of the Imperial Army will have been returned to China on the occasion of the third anniversary of the return to Nanking of the National Government, which falls on March 30. It is earnestly hoped that the National Government will utilize the transferred plants to contribute to the increase of productivity and to the rehabilitation of China's economy."

AMERICA UPSET BY WAR FAILURE

Authorities Admit Tunisian Setbacks, Rising U-Boat Peril

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 27.—The United States authorities are frankly admitting the inactivity of the anti-Axis forces on the Tunisian front, and entertain a very pessimistic view of the increasing menace of German U-boat activities.

According to a Washington dispatch received here, Director Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information, speaking over the radio last Saturday on the third weekly war review, stated as follows:

"The most important news this week was the scheduled anti-Axis offensive against the Axis forces. However, six days of severe fighting between the two armies did not bring about any tangible war result to our forces; this totally belied our expectations. Moreover, General Rommel's army is in a greatly advantageous position, a fact which has unfortunately rendered General Montgomery's unique strategy useless. To make the situation further worse for our forces, our own-supply-lines in the Mareth sector is considerably extended.

"It is true that American troops are advancing to the coast from two different directions in north Tunisia, but as our Secretary of War Colonel Stimson had already warned, the United States army should be prepared to sustain huge losses over a comparatively long time. Unlike our supply-lines, the Rommel army's supply-lines, are very conveniently situated, which naturally enables them to transport large numbers of destroyer and submarines as well as various war material by means of airplanes. Such advantageous position of our enemy will so much pro-

(Continued on Page 2)

Heavy Blow Is Dealt Enemy Convoys--Axis Holding in Tunisia

Domei

ROME, March 28.—Italian torpedo planes attacked a large enemy convoy off the coast of Algeria yesterday morning and sank three transports of 15,000 and 10,000 and 7,000 tons respectively and also set ablaze another cargo boat, the Italian High Command announced today in following communique:

"With the enemy forces having launched an offensive with a fresh, large troop, severe battles are now raging on the Tunisian Front but Axis forces are holding their positions. German fighter planes shot down three enemy aircraft.

"A torpedo plane squadron of the Italian air force attacked a large group of convoyed enemy transports yesterday morning off the Algerian coast, and sank three vessels respectively of 15,000 and 10,000 and 7,000 tons and also set afire another transport.

"The Luftwaffe also attacked an enemy convoy yesterday in the west Mediterranean waters and dealt direct hits on four middle-sized transports one of which was sunk.

"The Italian air force attacked oil tanks in Tripoli, Syria. During the operations of the last several days, five planes of the Italian air force have not returned to the base.

"Enemy planes bombed and machine-gunned Pozzallo in Sicily Island. An enemy bi-engined bomber fell at a place in the same island and six crew members were captured. Another plane fell into the sea and the crew was captured by the Italian force in the southern part of Capri Island.

4 Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, March 28.—German bomber plane units attacked enemy transports off Algeria and sank four enemy ships, it was announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today in a special communique.

Soviet Papers Affected

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 28.—The Soviet Information Bureau announced today that the pages and circulation of newspapers and other regular publications will be further restricted beginning from April 1 and some will be ordered to suspend publication it is reported from Moscow.

All daily newspapers are compelled to reduce their pages by 10 per cent, while the Pravda and the Izvestia have to cut down their pages by 25 per cent under the new order.

Enemy Leaders Meet

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, March 27.—British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden held a long conference with President Roosevelt today. At the conference were also present British Ambassador Lord Halifax, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, United States Ambassador John G. Wynant to London, Harry Hopkins, Chief of Production Planning Board, and others.

Eden took luncheon with Roosevelt after the conclusion of the conference and spent the week end at the White House.

Converted German Cruiser Completes Round-the-World Trip Without Mishap

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, March 27.—The around-the-world cruise of a converted German cruiser since the outbreak of the European War was announced today by German authorities.

The ship in question is the converted cruiser, Comet, of 3,200 tons, commanded by Captain Eisen, which left a certain German port in July 1940, with the object of conducting scientific researches.

Going up northward, the cruiser went along the western coast of Norway and then proceeded eastward through the Barents Sea. Then crossing the Arctic Ocean eastward, the cruiser reached the Bering Sea at the eastern end of Siberia. Thus entering the Pacific, the ship cruised to the Southern Pacific, and then along the western coast of South America.

Rounding Cape Horn at the southern extreme of South America, she entered the Atlantic Ocean. She went as far as the Indian Ocean but turning her course to the Atlantic, returned to Germany on March 28 of this year, completing the around-the-world cruise in about two years and a half, despite various difficulties and hardships caused by the outbreak of the European War and then the War of Greater East Asia.

JAPAN YOUTHS REACH NANKING

Corps Makes Courtesy Calls to Various Sino-Nippon Offices

Domei

NANKING, March 28.—Members of the Youth Corps of Japan and Manchoukuo, who arrived here yesterday to attend the ceremony in celebration of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking as well as the meeting to inaugurate the China Youth Corps, paid a courtesy call on Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity and concurrently Secretary-General of the New Citizens' Movement Promotion Committee at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The party then made a round of courtesy visits to the City Office, Foreign Department, the residence of Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu to Nanking, the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, the Japanese Naval Officers' Office and the Manchoukuo Embassy here.

Following their attendance at a dinner party given in their honor by the Japanese Embassy authorities at 6 p.m., the youth representatives of the three nations of Japan, Manchoukuo and China spoke at a lecture meeting at the National Assembly Hall expressing the determination of the youth of East Asia.

Meantime, the inauguration meeting of the Chinese Youth Corps, which is scheduled for tomorrow, will be postponed to March 31.

Lin Exhorts Youths

Domei

NANKING, March 28.—In welcoming the representatives of the Japanese and Manchoukuo Youth Corps now visiting here, Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister and Secretary-General of the New Citizens' Movement Acceleration Commission, today emphasized that the Chinese Youth Corps will play an active role in the reconstruction of China as well as in the defense of East Asia through training and maintenance of unity.

Expressing joy that the Japanese and Manchoukuo Youth Corps participated in the inauguration of the Chinese Youth Corps, Mr. Lin said that unity among the youth of East Asia is most urgent.

"Past troubles arising in East Asia," Mr. Lin declared, "were mostly traceable to lack of unity among East Asiatic Youths.

Therefore, the young people, on whom realization of co-prosperity of East Asiatic nations rests, must concentrate their energy in execution of the War of Greater East Asia as well as in the post-war reconstruction of East Asia through their perfect unity and cooperation.

Red Unit Quits Useless Fight

(Continued From Page 1)

bit the people from carrying on business and after pulling up the prices sell the goods to inhabitants at exorbitant prices, dividing the profit between the men and the officers. Salt is also being forced on the innocent inhabitants at outrageous prices and the proceeds of the sale pocketed by the soldiers themselves. Although they are supposed to receive a special allowance for vegetables, the men are pillaging the vegetables from the people.

So disorderly and uncontrollable has the conduct of the Chungking troops become that Commander Ku Pao-yu of the guerilla forces in Tenglung ordered two of the most unruly of officers under him shot to death and is said to have issued a written letter of apology to the general public. Since the men receive only a remaining balance of about six yuan, after a deduction of 30 yuan for food from their monthly salaries of 40 yuan it is no wonder that they resort to robbery and other outrages as they would be left penniless after buying a couple pairs of sandals at 2 yuan a pair and a few packages of tobacco. The men of the area are supplied with only two meals a day and with the unsatisfactory payment of promised salaries, the Chungking regime faces a difficult situation in recruiting soldiers.

Pacific Bases Sought by U.S.

(Continued From Page 1)

be advisable to obtain Pacific bases from their possessors in return for lease-lend arms.

Supporting Knox's idea, the authorities of the State Department are reported as having declared:

"The United States once succeeded in obtaining British bases in the Atlantic in exchange for 50 old destroyers. The same means will also be used in gaining Pacific bases and the present moment offers the best opportunity to effect such a transaction. The United States can justify its demand for obtaining military bases in the Pacific by emphasizing its arms lease-lend policy to other anti-Axis nations."

This ambition of the United States is also supported by many Congressmen, who, stressing the value of the Pacific bases, maintain that while the United States will never be attacked from the Atlantic, it is facing a menace in the Pacific inasmuch as practically all the bases in this ocean are in Japanese hands."

Intrepid Deed of Japanese Soldier In Yunnan Annihilates Chiangsters

In connection with the Japanese campaigns on the Yunnan front, the gallant death of Lance-Corporal Sumida who was killed while carrying a message to a certain unit, was revealed by the Yomiuri-Hochi. In recognition of his meritorious achievement, he was promoted by two ranks.

The Japanese Forces aiming at the annihilation of the Chungking soldiers stationed along the Nu River marched into mountainous regions in defiance of deep snow which submerged them up to their knees.

The enemy soldiers anticipating the Japanese march along the river commenced firing from the opposite bank of the river. A certain unit was then entirely cut off from the main unit and no connection was available unless the latter was informed of the danger confronting the former.

The commander of that special unit entrusted First-Class Private Sumida (now Lance-Corporal) with the heavy mission of taking a message to the main unit. He lost no time before dashing into the showers of bombshells. The commander and his comrades watched him running 10 meters, 20 meters, 30 meters and farther on. They held their breath, clench their guns in fear that their comrade might be hit by one of the enemy shells.

Hundred meters off, the intrepid soldier fell on the ground. His comrades watching him staggering on the ground could do nothing for him but to pray for the best. For a while he struggled putting his hands to his abdomen. Later it was discovered by his comrades that he tried then to push back the intestines which had been blown out by a bomb hit. Leaning on his gun, he slowly staggered forth one, two, and three steps. What bravery and courage! All his comrades could not help crying aloud while watching their heroic and daring comrade.

He again fell on the ground powerless this time to get up again. Just then Superior Private Matsumoto rushed toward him from the opposite direction and lifted the dying comrade into his arms. Just then, a fragment from an enemy bomb hit Superior Private Matsumoto's right wrist. First-Class Private Sumida then knowing the approach of his death delivered his message to Superior Private Matsumoto and turning to the east shouted, "Banzai," three times before breathing his last.

The necessary connection with the main unit being thus effected, the Japanese Forces were able to launch offensive operations against the enemy and finally occupied an important strategic point.

The funeral service of the late First-Class Private Sumida was solemnly observed in the precinct of the barracks on March 15. Though he died a heroic death, his name remains immortalized in the annals of the Yunnan campaign.

Sievsk is Occupied After Bitter Fighting

(Continued from Page 1)

204 trench mortars, 775 machine-guns, 258 anti-tank rifles, and innumerable numbers of rifles and pistols.

Special to the Nippon Times
Soviet Losses Revealed

BERLIN, March 26.—Between November 20, 1942, and March 20, 1943, 10,558 Soviet tanks were destroyed or captured by the German forces. Air formations and anti-aircraft artillery batteries destroyed an additional 1,400 Soviet tanks. The enemy thus lost almost 12,000 tanks in the course of the winter battle. Also 3,763 Soviet planes were downed or destroyed on the ground in the same period, according to the German High Command.

During the eight-week campaign in the Orel sector the Soviets lost 150,000 dead. Moreover, 10,594 prisoners, 1,061 tanks and 485 guns were captured or destroyed in this area.

In the course of the German counter-offensive in the Kharkov-Bielgorod area the Soviets lost more than 50,000 dead and 19,594 soldiers taken prisoners. Also, 1,410 tanks and 3,372 guns were captured or destroyed in the course of these operations.

During the winter battle, up to the beginning of the German counter-offensive, the Soviets lost 215,000 men in the district between the Don and Dnieper rivers and 50,000 west of Kursk.

Another 100,000 Soviet soldiers were killed during the fighting in the Don Basin and 300,000 during the mass attacks against Stalingrad.

In the attacks against the Kuban bridgehead in the south of the Eastern Front the Red Army lost 120,000 men.

In the central front sector the enemy lost 50,000 men, south of Lake Ilmen, 150,000, and between Lake Ladoga and the Volchov front, 250,000.

Near Veliki Luki, Suchinitshi, south of Rostov and during unsuccessful attempts at breaking through the Mius front the Soviets lost more than 100,000 men.

The losses suffered by the Soviets in the course of their winter offensive, surpassed the number of one and a half million. It was doubtlessly due to these losses, that the Soviets had to discontinue their offensive operations.

Ethiopia Envoy Named

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, March 27.—President Franklin Roosevelt appointed John Coldwell as the United States Minister and Consul-General to Ethiopia, according to a report from Washington. This is regarded as sign of activity of Washington to gain influence in East Africa.

Racial Meeting Planned

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 28.—Iraqui Home Minister Tahsin Askari, who has been conferring at Cairo with Egyptian Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha, is reported to have decided to call an Arabian Racial Conference shortly at Cairo, according to a dispatch from the Egyptian capital.

America Upset By War Failure

(Continued from Page 1)

long the anti-Axis armies' offensive-advance to the European Continent."

More Blows Expected

Then touching on the activity of the German submarines, he warned: "German U-boats are still dealing tremendous blows to the anti-Axis camp, and there is no doubt our damages will become more severe along with better weather. In order to remove the menace of German U-boat activity, we need many heavy bombers, but the trouble is that we can't concentrate all of our efforts on the production of heavy bombers alone. The United States production power of heavy bombers is very feeble, and to make the matter worse, we have to send this specific type of plane not only to attack German submarines but also to various other war fronts."

Lastly, he also dwelt briefly on the increasing shortage of foodstuff in the United States. "Inasmuch as various anti-Axis armies are banking on the United States for their food supply, the American people have been forced to go through the rationing of such commodities as butter, oil and meat. The shortage of foodstuff in the United States is at present local, but the authorities are hoping that the rationing system will quickly go on the right track and that the public dissatisfaction over this inevitable wartime measure will gradually subside. It is impossible for the authorities to satisfy everybody in our country, and therefore we hope that the American people will patiently bear the pains of the war to a certain extent."

Britain Also Gloomy

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, March 27.—The U-boat menace has again been emphasized by British magazines, which aired very pessimistic views regarding the situation on the Eastern and Tunisian fronts.

A recent issue of the Sphere, a weekly, stated:

"German underseacraft are displaying more and more their formidable might. On the Eastern Front, the Soviet forces exposed their weakness by allowing the Germans to recapture the occupied areas, while on the Tunisian Front, the Anglo-American fighting services have been smashed by Axis forces every time they dared to launch attacks. Thus, the advance of the British Eighth Army operating in North Africa has been made extremely slow."

Meanwhile, Picture Post, a popular magazine, called the attention of the Government to the fact that opinions calling for the re-examination of the U-boat problem are being raised by civilian circles.

Criticizing the Government for its inefficiency in anti-submarine warfare, a personal secretary of the former First Lord of the Admiralty declared:

"The Government should either disclose the real activities of U-boats to the nation or maintain complete silence. Prime Minister Churchill made a mistake when he thought that the anti-submarine strategy could not be separated from the command of the Admiralty, for the submarine problem, which requires urgent solution, is too heavy a burden for the Admiralty to bear alone. Therefore, the anti-Axis forces should immediately establish a commission to cope with the U-boat menace."

DIVIDENDS SET BY CHINA BANK

Rate of 6 Per Cent Per Annum Decided By F.R.B. at Peking

Domei

PEKING, March 27.—For the first time in the six years since its establishment, the Federal Reserve Bank of China will declare dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, it was decided at the fifth general meeting of the bank held in Peking today.

At the meeting, the business report and statement of accounts for the fiscal year 1942 were made and approved.

With the eradication of enemy financial institutions from North China following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Federal Reserve Bank of China established a solid foundation as the central bank of North China.

Its note issues increased greatly during the year, reaching 1,592,000,000 yuan at the end of 1942. As the bank's profits increased greatly, it has been decided to declare a dividend of 6 per cent per annum for the year, whereas no dividend had been declared in the past.

With the resignations of directors Chu Pai-yuan and Ta Shou-sun and auditor Wang Ho-fang, the new officers elected in their places are Chen Chin-wen and Tang Pu-nien, as directors, and Chu Chi-lin, as auditor.

In a statement issued following the adjournment of the meeting, Wang Chih-ching, Governor of the Bank, declared that the Federal Reserve Bank of China, in its capacity as the bank of North China banks, will continue to strive for stabilization of prices and promote industrial development in North China.

Whereas China's participation in the present war has as its object, the rendering of increased contributions to the War of Greater East Asia through the bolstering of the strength of the National Government of China, Governor Wang said, there has been various conjectures lately regarding the position of the Federal Reserve Bank notes owing to mistaken rumors on this matter.

He declared that the statements of Japanese Minister Major-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and his own previous statement have made it clear that no change in the position of the Federal Reserve Bank notes will be made, and expressed satisfaction over the cessation of speculative operations that had been prompted by the false rumors.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

more important is the fact that such results will be continuously maintained in the future and that other lines of industry also, by keeping pace with this iron manufacturing industry, will equally bolster further their projected increased production.

However, to assure the continued successful attainment of such an aim in the future it is necessary at this opportunity to find the exact causes responsible for such an industrial success. But, upon close examination, we find that the causes essentially may be reduced to one potent fact that labor service control has been thoroughly renovated and strengthened, coupled with the improvement effected in factory equipment.

To make the point clear, during the month the Director and other leaders of the iron foundry, to cite this single case of the Yawata Iron Foundry, cooperated closely with the workers on the spot and endeavored to bolster, first of all, their spiritual activity by means of a factory spiritual training association and others. Further, particular attention was paid to enhancement of the working will on the part of the workers by giving encouragement to faithful labor service by means of special distribution made to them of daily necessities and by improvement and adjustment of their working surroundings. In short, all possible materialistic welfare facilities were provided for the workers.

Of course, lately in the labor service phase of industries the inferior quality of newly requisitioned workers is being pointed out. But this phase of the problem will no doubt be solved by adequate reforms and renovations introduced in the labor service control work. An admirable example in this connection has been furnished in the case of a certain electric battery factory in Osaka, which has successfully solved its difficult problem of requisitioned workers. The result has been that in a brief period of only one year the factory, with its existing production facilities, was enabled to increase its monthly production by 4.5 times as much. Some of the lower-capacity requisitioned workers at the factory, as a result of their redoubled efforts, could display their working capacity reaching 4.14 times as much as their former working capacity.

Such results could never be expected to be achieved by mere lectures or preachings given to the workers on the matter of their spiritual training. The electric battery factory in question was properly guided under the efficient leadership of its managing director, while some ¥840,000 out of its paid-up capital of ¥8,000,000 was defrayed for the purpose of affording the workers necessary welfare facilities.

There is little worthy of merit in the enforcement of a commandeering system applicable to presidents of companies, if the measure is solely aimed to bring about a psychological effect among the factory workers in general. Unless and until company directors, renovating their mental attitude through the requisitioning of their services, positively effect a strong reform in the control over services both materially and mentally, it will be rather difficult to boost the producing capacity and thus to clear the deck for increased production.

Attend Yasukuni Rites

War-bereaved youngsters, numbering 4,890, from all parts of the Japanese Empire thronged the sacred precincts on Kudan Hill, Saturday, for a spiritual communion with their soldier-fathers. Shown above are groups from various sections arriving to participate in the longed-for rites.

Greek Soldiers Riot

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, March 28.—A rioting broke out among the Greek soldiers stationed at Cyprus Island and British troops instantly surrounded the barracks of the rioters arresting many of the leaders.

The cause of the disturbance is reported to be the unfair distribution of foodstuff due to the shortage of bottoms to bring provisions to the island.

Catroux Meets Giraud

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, March 27.—In an effort to bring about understanding between the French rebels Generals Henri Giraud and Charles de Gaulle, General Georges Catroux, the De Gaullist representative in Western Asia, held his first important conference with General Giraud at Algiers today, it is reported from Algiers. The nature of the conference is not known, as both leaders are silent on the matter.

REICH DEFENSE FIRM IN TUNISIA

Germans Pierce U.S. Line--Americans Lose 70 Tanks and 16 Guns

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, March 26.—The defense battle of Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces in Central and Southeastern Tunisia is being continued with unabated vigor against strong American and British tank armies. American motorized and other formations are exerting heavy pressure in the area of Gafsa.

The American formations have apparently been given the order to force at any price and disregarding losses a break through via Makanassy and El Goutettan. All their efforts, however, were in vain.

A forcefully carried out German counter-thrust made at Bou Hamran as well as on the northeastern slopes of Djebel Berda gained so much ground that German motorized units succeeded in getting into the flank and partly into the rear of the American groups of attack. The Americans, consequently, again lost many heavy arms and numerous other war material yesterday, including over 70 tanks and 16 guns. As the Americans are bringing up further contingents from the west, including numerous tanks and howitzer batteries, a continuation of the American attack is anticipated for the next few days.

The British group of attacks, operating to the north of the salt desert of Ksar Rhilane remained comparatively quiet yesterday after the considerable losses it had suffered on the previous day.

Fresh British deployments were ascertained in the area close to the front and south of the mountain barrier of Gobel Tedaga so that here too a continuation of the large scale attacks is expected, the more so as Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery is still withdrawing his troops and numerous heavy arms from the Eastern Front of the Mareth position in order to lead them in outflanking marching movements toward his wing of attack.

Meanwhile, German and Italian fliers had a full share in yesterday's defensive successes by effectively attacking American and British battery positions, tank columns and concentrations of vehicles. They destroyed altogether 23 tanks, about 100 fully laden motor vehicles, including several ammunition cars and nine guns. German and Italian fighters downed nine American and British machines.

Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, [illegible].
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, [illegible],
5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo[illegible]."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA. Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1778.
YOKOHAMA. 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE. 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥[illegible]; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

H. OBA
HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
Ladies Hair Shampoo, Electrical Face and Head Massage
PERMANENT WAVE
(Rapid Hair Drying Process)
Branch Parlor:
Basement of Imperial Hotel Lobby
Main Parlor:
No. 4, Tamuracho, 1-chome
Tel. No. 1062 Ginza

NIPPON TIMES BLDG.
Yuton Apartments
Newly-built attractive foreign style apartments, furnished or unfurnished with service. Hot and cold running water in every room. Central heating and all up-to-date conveniences. Some rooms may, on application, be used as offices.
Rates ¥70 and up.
157 YAMASHITA-CHO, YOKOHAMA

THE
Sumitomo Bank
LIMITED
Head office: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ..¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds ...... [illegible]
President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI
HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Karume, Saga and Kumamoto
OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN
KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-44
KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2118

DENTAL OFFICE
Dr. S. MIZOKAMI
31 AKASHI-MACHI, KOBE
(Opposite Oliver, Evans & Co.)
Tel. SANNOMIYA 663.

The Model 75 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.
Abe Shoten
4 Awajicho, 1-chome
Kanda-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kanda (25)
(3460)

Like New!
DRY CLEANED like new!
Superb Cleaning and Pressing by
MURAI, THE CLEANER
Nakayamate 3-chome, West of Kitano Primary School, Kobe
Telephone: Fukiai 1579
Note: For the convenience of those living in the suburbs (Tarumi, Shukugawa, etc.) our delivery boy will call once a week.

Toa Ryoko Sya
(Toa Tourist Bureau)
All Kinds of Travel Facilities to Everybody
HEAD OFFICE:
1, Marunouchi 1-chome, TOKYO
Tel. Nos., Marunouchi (23) 4141-5
PRINCIPAL LOCAL OFFICES:
TOKYO:
Tokyo Station, Imperial Hotel, Mitsukoshi (Nihombashi and Shinjuku), Matsuya, Matsuzakaya (Ueno), Takashimaya and Shirokiya Department Stores, etc.
YOKOHAMA
Boekikyokai Bldg., near Customs Pier; Nozawaya Depart. Store, etc.
OTHER OFFICES:
Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Sapporo, Taihoku, Fusan, Keijo, Dairen, Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, Tientsin, Peking, Shanghai, etc.

TO LET
One GOOD OFFICE room of 100 tsubo in the former Settlement from November.
A few unfurnished houses in the best part of hills, & Offices in the central part of business section.
We have property for sale & clients to buy same.
APPLY TO
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants
26 NANIWA-MACHI, KOBE,
Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

READ
The
Nippon Times Weekly
Accurate and Well-Informed, Easy-to-Read and Fully-Illustrated
It is the outstanding publication of its kind in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.
Why not add your name to the lengthy list of enthusiastic subscribers which includes leaders in all walks of life?
Out
Every THURSDAY
Price 40 sen

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI